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Edited by
FRANCES M. BENSON.



JUNE ROSES.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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[NOTE.—Mrs. Lynan Abbott is so well known as a practical and sympathetic writer that we feel sure our readers will welcome these articles written especially for THE QUEEN OF FASHION.—ED.]

THERE are times when there appears to be a change in the pace of the world's progress. Startling movements are made in the affairs of men, and Nature herself seems to feel a strange impulse to disclose her secrets. At such times we say that history is being made rapidly, and the eyes of the world are turned to the points where events which seem to mark great changes, are taking place. Perhaps the progress is really no greater at such times than in the quieter days of more silent working, when we recognize it less. And there are those, more vigilant than others, who discern the rising of a cloud, big with new truths, before it is as large as an infant's hand. There are ears so delicate and so attendant that they hear the far-off foot-fall of the courier who bears tidings of newly-discovered facts. To them all news comes gradually, while to most of us it comes in occasional sudden out-bursts.

The declaration of a war is after all only the natural incident in a train of events. It mattered little to us that China and Corea and Japan were decidedly inharmonious in their relations; it did not interest us very much that poor little Corea was not quite fairly treated by big China, until Japan took the occasion to step in and, besides defending her neighbor, sought a trifle of advantage for herself and her friends. There is something positively comic in the situation if we look on the map. This little drawn-out, twisted, bit of a country, looking like the scraps of dough from a frying of pan-cakes, fighting to protect a country almost its own size, against a country ten times as big as both the protector and the protected put together, like a small nurse-maid defending a fat baby against a giant. At this distance from the blood-shed and the misery of the contest, we may indulge our amusement for a moment, but it must give place to surprise at the skill and energy which has enabled this small kingdom of Japan to win so comparatively easy a victory over the large one. One of the causes is not far to seek. China has not been thoroughly united in defense, entire provinces being as indifferent to the war as if it concerned only their antipodes. Yet the Chinese have shown some fine qualities. The almost unpardonable insult offered them in the assault made upon the person of their Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, on his way from a conference of peace plenipotentiaries, was received with temperate forbearance and with a surprising fairness. The Viceroy himself, though indignant at the meanness of the deed, recognized that it was not to be charged to the Japanese people, but was the mad act of an individual.

Although we have promise of peace between China and Japan, and a measure of quiet for the small kingdom of Corea, the end is not yet. Russia is not blind and we may be sure she is not without personal interest in the conditions of the treaty. She has long sought for a sea-port on her west, but she has been baffled. Now, has she her eyes on a way to creep down to a valuable port on the Pacific? Will Japan be a cat's paw and seize the ports for Russia? Or will Russia fear to have Japan get a foot-hold on the main land, knowing that in her civilization Japan is becoming companionable—to say the least—with England and America? If—how often we have to use that little word if—if Japan is firm in her demand of Port Arthur and the Island of Formosa as a condition of peace, and if she has power to hold them, there must be, it seems, a great overturning in Europe and Asia. China emasculated, her principal gateways in the keeping of another power, will seem an easy prey, and what will become of her, and where the turmoil will end who can tell? We ought

to have a keen interest in the question. The little boy, who is reported to have written to the Mikado urging him to greater diligence in the war so that the walls of China might be broken down and some stamps obtained to fill the gaps in the small boy's album, was not so unlike the rest of us—he was more honest and outspoken. The personal pinch or promise, the scrimping of the tea-caddy, the scarcity of silk or the need of our gun powder or our cork legs, ought not to limit for us the significance of this really great event. It is a strong link in a great chain. Japan has not been wholly self-seeking, but has secured commercial privileges in China for all the other treaty powers, and without wantonly humbling China, has brought her to terms for the general advancement of civilization. Foreigners are to be freely admitted to establish and maintain manufactories with all their train of modern appliances. In less than fifty years this great country of China, with all its conservatism, has been not only opened to the world, but has been forced to make the way easy for the vessels of all nations to make their way far into her interior. This abandonment of her exclusiveness is a great event in the world's history.

THE fact of the discovery of a new element in the air was not given any prominence in our daily papers. The cable brings us columns of gossip about the private life of Lord Blank and Lady So and So; it hastens to say when one yard has been decreed by fashion to be added to the width of a woman's dress skirt, and these items are printed with great "head lines" and "display type." But that Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay had added another letter to Nature's alphabet, had found something in the air hitherto unrecognized, and that in prosecuting their acquaintance with this stranger—which they provisionally call Argon—they had found traces of something which had been known before only as a supposititious element in the sun, called Helium—these things were not worthy any attention from the ordinary transmitters of news. The accounts were relegated to the retired corners of a very few newspapers or to the scientific journals. And yet it seems possible that the gas has been found which, in some connection with electricity, gives us the glories of the "Nothern Lights," and that we may have discovered the vehicle on which light travels.

We have become so intoxicated in this last half century with the brilliancy of scientific discoveries and their application to practical life, that we have lost our ability to wonder. We read with no great excitement that we may very soon call upon Niagara Falls to light the streets and pull the street cars in all the cities of New York State, and nobody knows how much further. Then how much clearer our atmosphere will be, freed from the smoke of myriad furnaces!

With telegraph and telephone companies spinning their webs in every corner of the land we have not exhausted the carrying powers of electricity. If Tesla accomplishes what it now seems reasonable to hope he may, the sea will not long interrupt our communication with friends. An instrument on the ship and one at home will find a way through the intervening sea and land to talk with each other. How interesting to hear the daily phases of sea-sickness! Shall we be able in another year or so to warn our steamers to avoid the path of the storm, which from our watch-towers we can trace? Shall we be able to send help to a disabled ship? Truly, it seems as if so far as loneliness and mystery have characterized it, we were almost come to the time when "there shall be no more sea."

A. J. H. Abbott.

Of Interest to Woman.

NEW YORK proposes to have a Woman's Apartment House, and will erect a \$300,000 building with that aim in view. It will contain housekeeping apartments, studios, music rooms, a Russian bath, club rooms, a restaurant and an auditorium, and will house the professional women of the Metropolis. It will be an Adamless Eden, a modern, domestic Utopia for women, and there will be no rules governing it save those that are unwritten regarding any first-class dwelling or hotel.

SPINNING is coming in fashion again, and the old wheel that has of late years stood about for decoration purposes will wheel for utility's sake once more. Spinning has been in vogue for some time on the other side of the water, and the thread spun by fair fingers has been sold to the factories for charity's sake. We may very soon expect to see our fair maidens posing as Priscillas and very pretty living pictures they will make too.

AUSTRALIA has no orphan asylums. Every child left in the custody of the state is housed and provided for temporarily until a home can be found for it, the state assuming the maintenance from a financial point of view. A certain sum is paid monthly by the state up to the time the child is fourteen years of age, and during the time in which he receives his education. After that an additional pension to his credit is deposited in the savings bank and at the age of eighteen he is launched in life with a financial start that gives him a chance toward good citizenship.

MARKETING as well as cooking is now elected to become a science, and every city and town in the Union will furnish pupils for the teachers in this branch of Domestic Science that are soon to be turned out by Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. There is no knowledge of more practical value to the housekeeper than comparative values of meats, both from a dietetic and financial standpoint, and it is this department especially that this new branch of applied Domestic Science elects to touch.

NOTHING for which the housekeeper spends her money does she know so little about as she does about meats, and as the correct measure and wholesomeness of what she buys are known by the butcher to express her limited knowledge, she very rarely gets the best for her money. This new department, therefore, is built on practical principles. Miss E. A. Canro, a graduate of the Boston School of Technology conceived the idea, and is now the incumbent of this chair in the Domestic Science department. When she lectures to her class on the names of sections of the quarter of beef, she does it by an object lesson, and with knife and saw and cleaver she severs joints and reduces the quarter to familiar portions. When the students have familiarized themselves with names and localities, of which the knowledge heretofore has been exclusively the butcher's, she takes them on a marketing expedition and teaches them how to buy. This training will prepare women to be stewardesses of hotels and other large institutions. The same department of instruction embraces all sorts of edibles, from fruits and vegetables to cereals, herbs, spices and general staple groceries.

THE house-boat will be a feature of this summer's outings. This is nothing more nor less than a summer residence cast upon the waters and is movable to all points wherever navigation favors. The canal boat plan as utilized by the architect, consists of a long dining-room, which is also the living-room, with small sleeping apartments, and roomy decks, awning covered and hammock hung. This mode of spending the summer has long been in vogue in England, and for several years has been growing in popularity along the Pacific coast in California. It involves a considerable rental for the boat and then living expenses may be greater or less. For ordinary living a cook and a housemaid are sufficient, and the housekeeper and homemaker finds the same rest as is experienced in a *dolce far niente* season of camping out. The novelty recommends it and this summer will test its practicability about our summer resorts.

THE souvenir spoon fad has assumed alarming proportions, and the collector no longer confines himself to purchasing—he simply appropriates. The hotels, restaurants, ocean steamers and even the private house furnish the supply from which he gathers his souvenirs. The fact of the spoon being marked is what gives it value, and while it enhances the interest of the collection, the original holder of the souvenir is suffering keenly from this growing fancy for pilfering. It doesn't sooth his exasperation any, to know that somewhere, some one may be showing to a selected group of friends, a handsome case containing a unique assortment of souvenirs (his own article among the number), detailing with pride the cleverness with which the most of them were filched from beneath the owners' noses. Towels have long been common property and have been appropriated by the traveler for utility, but the towel and the dinner napkin have been dragged into the souvenir craze, and so also has the cup and saucer when so monogrammed as to lend it a value. It goes without saying, that this system of collecting souvenirs has its disadvantages. Silver sugar bowls and salt cellars, cream pitchers and match receivers have all come under the collector's fancy and the depths of ignominy to which this fad may carry us may not yet be reckoned.

THE study of law is rapidly gaining in popularity as a means of mental culture among women. The logical training it gives to the mind is beneficial, to say nothing of the value it may be in administering personal estate and financial affairs generally. Five years ago ten women endowed a chair in the New York Law University and several hundred women have availed themselves of the privilege of taking the course of law lectures. Among the graduates in this year's class were the daughters of the late Jay Gould. Several of the non-matriculants of the woman's law class have taken the complete law course and graduated by the side of male students, sharing the honors with them. Women are now represented on the board of directors of the University, Miss Helen Gould serving in that capacity. Three assistant lectureships have been created this year, all of which are filled by women.

THERE is a special significance in the fact that the colored women's clubs are to have a convention in Boston this coming summer. It speaks for general feminine advancement when you consider that there is organization among colored women. A colored woman's club of New York and Brooklyn, known as the Loyal Legion, is doing initiatory work, and in "The Woman's Era," a club organ published in Brooklyn, expresses a wish that the convention may do earnest work, and that it may be of a less trifling nature than much that is done at white women's clubs. The intelligent colored women are hoping for reputation at the Atlanta Exposition, and colored patronage of it from the northern section of the country will depend entirely upon whether the race is allowed first class transportation in trains.

THE Grand Duchess of Hesse has commemorated the recent birth of a daughter by announcing that she will give a beautifully inscribed gold cross to the servant who has served faithfully in the same family for twenty-five years. This laudable idea would find few competitors for its prize in this country. Another member of the royal family has attired her women servants in bloomers, another idea which would go begging on our side of the ocean. The house maid's cap is quite as serious a problem as the American housekeeper can afford to exhaust herself upon. The American house maid objects to the cap on general principles as it implies servitude, and as she is now and then obliged to yield to the exigencies of service she has learned to place upon the cap a monetary value amounting to perhaps six dollars a month in advance of the usual wages. The maid of submissive spirit and real excellence and dignity of character finds her qualifications multiplying on acceding to the demands of her cambric head-dress.

HARRYOT HOLT CAHOON.



FOUND WANTING.

JEANNE D'ARC lacked education;
Pompadour lacked depth of mind;
Mabius lacked toleration;
Esther might have been more kind.

Hebrew Sarah lacked humaneness;
Good Octavia wanted wit;
Greek Xantippe lacked urbaneness;
Elliot wasn't chic a bit.

Cleopatra lacked humility;
Ruth was minus worldly wealth;
Bess of England lacked civility;
Saint Theresa lacked in health.

Aspasia lacked in social station;
Paula lacked in style and fashion;
De Stael lacked domestication;
Phryne didn't lack in garrison.

Polly's perfect, but, you see,
Lacks, in toto, love for me.

—J. Edmund V. Cooke.

"The House With The Paint Wore Off."

"OH, no trouble at all, sir. Glad to be able to direct yer. The shortest way to South Danville is straight up the turnpike till you get to a house with the paint all wore off—you can't miss it—and then turn to the right."

A fresh-faced young woman, who was standing near the counter in the village store, reddened slightly as she heard her new home thus designated, and when the grocer turned to her and said, smilingly, "Now, ma'am, what can I do for you?" she straightened herself with a little touch of dignity.

"I am Miss James Rice," she began.

"Sho!" exclaimed the shopkeeper, with great interest. "You don't say! Wall, I don't blame him one mite," he added, gallantly.

A smile stole across the bride's pretty face, and her severe expression relaxed a little.

"Jim he told me he did all his tradin' here, so I thought I'd just step down this mornin' and order a few things."

"That's right. We always done our best by Jim. Lucy—his first wife, you know—was mighty partic'lar, but we always suited her. She was an amazin' good housekeeper, Lucy was. She must be an awful loss to Jim. My gingers, how he must miss her! Er—oh, didn't you say you had an order to give, ma'am?"

"Yes," said the girl, shortly. "I want two pounds of brown sugar and a bag of flour sent up right away."

"Bridal Veil, of course," laughed Mr. Barnes, with a confidential wink; and he hurried away to the back of the store to give the order.

"Two pounds of brown sugar and a bag of flour up to Rice's right off—Jim Rice's on the turnpike road, Peter."

"The red house with the paint all wore off streaked?" drawled the boy.

"That's the one." And Mr. Barnes returned to the door to bow out his new customer.

Mrs. James Rice walked thoughtfully down the village street with her black brows knitted in a little frown. It was the second time within fifteen minutes that she had heard Jim's house referred to in that disrespectful manner. The day before, when she and Jim had returned from their two weeks' honeymoon and had driven up to the large dingy-looking house, it had occurred to the bride that her new dwelling was sadly in need of paint. But she would not allow this thought to be put into words. It seemed almost disloyal to Jim to acknowledge even to herself that she was unsatisfied with anything in her new home.

But now she felt justified in calling his attention to this oversight.

"I guess men don't think so much about outside things," she decided, doubtfully. "I'll just point out to Jim—My! if there ain't his mother standing in the door-way now."

A tall, melancholy-looking old woman, dressed in a mournful black gown, stood in the narrow hallway.

"I thought I'd come over and see if I couldn't help you some this mornin', Prue," she said, staring solemnly at her daughter-in-law. "Jim is dreadful particular about his food, and you bein' so young and unexperienced—"

She was interrupted by a gay laugh.

"Land!" ejaculated Prue. "Why, on our farm down in Skowhegan there was four hired men, besides father and my three brothers, and mother and me did the dairy work, besides gittin' all the meals ourselves. I guess if I could cook for eight great hearty farmers I can look out for one plain man."

"It was a hull year afore Jim learned Lucy to cook accordin' to his likin'," said her mother-in-law, imperturbably.

Prue gave a contemptuous sniff. "Well, of all sarse! I'd like to see a man tryin' to learn me anything about my own kitchen. I'd as soon think of goin' out and undertakin' to learn him how to curry a horse."

Mrs. Rice senior shook her head dismally. "You don't know Jim. He's dreadful hard to git along with. He's awful sot and contrary. The only way Lucy could ever get things done was by pretendin' she wanted jest the opposite."

Prue by this time had her work out, and was sewing busily. "I ain't Lucy," she said, giving her thread an emphatic jerk, "and I ain't goin' to manage Jim that way."

There was a moment's silence, while Mrs. Rice regarded her new daughter with some curiosity. Prue's brown head was bent over her work and her eyes were hidden, but there was a determined curve about her red lips which decided the old woman to drop that topic of conversation for the present.

"Was you plannin' to do your preservin' next week?" she asked. "Coz if you was I've got a lot of currants that you can have just as well as not."

"No, I guess I won't begin it just yet," returned Jim's wife, carelessly. "There'll be so much else goin' on. I'm goin' to git Jim to have the house painted. It needs it terrible."

Then for the first time Prue heard her mother-in-law laugh. It was a short laugh, with no mirth in it, but it was very expressive.

"Land of Goshen, child! you'll never 'complish that. I'd as soon think— Why, that's one of Jim's sottest points. Perhaps you ain't found it out yet, but he's terrible close-fisted. He was alluz a master hand for savin', even when he was a boy, and I'm afraid if he keeps on he'll be a reg'lar miser by the time he's old. I'd have warned you about this fallin' of his aforehand, as I done Lucy, if I'd ever seen you."

Prue laughed.

"Well, it's so. This house is a regular town joke. We pestered the life out of him for years, me and Lucy, to make him paint it, but he wouldn't, and now it's got to be sort of a piece of stubborn pride with him not to have it touched. That's Jim all over."

"I guess he'll paint it," said Prue, calmly.

Old Mrs. Rice bridled. "Well, if his own mother and his fust wife couldn't make him do it—"

"His second wife will," Prue finished, firmly. "I guess—this house will be painted."

(Two weeks later: the ending of another motherly call.)

"Well, I must be going. I just run in for a minute on my way to Miss Deacon Gibbs', and I see by the kitchen clock I'm late already. I'd no idea it was so late."

"Tain't," said Prue, glancing up at the tall timepiece. "It's only half-past ten."

"Oh, but you ain't allowin' for that clock's losin' time, Prue. Don't you know it's alluz as much as half an hour slow? It's been that way for years, ever since it was moved here out of Grandma Shedd's house."

"It's been fixed," said Jim's wife, dryly.

"Of all things! How'd he ever come to do it? Lucy—"

"He did it," Prue interrupted, "because he didn't like his meals half an hour behindhand every day."

"Why, but Lucy alluz figgered for that," the elder matron gasped.

"Did! Well, I couldn't seem to quite remember," said Prue, with such an ingenuous look in her brown eyes that her mother-in-law shook her head dubiously and went away to report to Mrs. Deacon Gibbs these startling developments.

"I can't make her out one mite," she ended. "Whether she's as innocent as a kitten or as deep as Jacob's well, I can't for the life of me tell. But the way she gets round Jim is somethin' wonderful. Jim—well, you know how tight he is with his money, and now he's just a-payin' it out right and left for things that Lucy alluz hankered arter and had to go without."

"But she ain't got her house painted yet," Mrs. Gibbs suggested, smilingly.

"No, but I ain't so sure but what that'll come next," rejoined Mrs. Rice, "for she's got him to put on screen doors front and back."

"Do tell!"

"Yes, he done it. You see, he was away from home all day, and when he come back late in the afternoon he found it cool enough with just the windows open. But Prue she said it would be a sight more comfortable for her in the hot of the day to keep the two doors open besides, and have a draught circulatin' about the house, so to speak."

"I can feel for her. That's a powerful hot house," put in Mrs. Gibbs, sympathetically.

"Well, you know how wire screen doors cost! Jim he said it was enough to have mosquito-nettin' on the winders, and they could just keep the doors shet."

"I know. That's what Lucy alluz done."

"Yes; there's the difference. Lucy kep' 'em shut. Prue flung 'em wide open, hitched 'em back, and when Jim come home at night the house was swarin' with flies and mosquitoes and June-bugs. Prue she didn't seem to mind 'em any, but Jim couldn't eat his supper 'count of havin' to beat 'em off all the time. Couldn't sleep at night, either, they pestered him so. He sent a man up with screen doors the next mornin'. But," Mrs. Rice concluded, tying her sun-bonnet with precision, "she may outdo him in small matters, but I don't see no way of her gettin' him into paintin' that house."

Prue herself was beginning to feel some doubts on that point. She had broached the subject to Jim several times, but with no success. Her husband flatly refused to spend any money in having the house repainted.

"It makes the blood go rushin' all over my face to hear folks deridin' it and usin' it as a sort of landmark—that house with the paint wore off," Prue urged, with hot cheeks.

"I don't think I'd waste my time in blushin' for a house, if I was you," Jim returned, stolidly.

"I ain't blushin' for the house," retorted Prue. "I'm blushin' for the man that owns it."

Jim prided himself on his even temper, but at this point he was surprised to find himself growing angry.

"I guess I can do my own blushin', and take care o' my own house, too," he said, hotly.

Prue gave a cool little laugh. "Tain't your house any longer. You forgit you endowed me with it in the marriage service, streaks and all."

"Lucy—" her husband began.

"Say, now, Jim, tain't fair for you to bring Lucy in to back you up. That makes it two against one; for I ain't had your advantages, yet."

Jim suppressed a smile which he would have considered undignified.

"You ain't got any idea how much it costs to paint a house, Prue," he argued.

"That's so. It would be a real useful lesson to me. Let's begin on Monday."

Jim rose angrily. "Well, if I don't want to have this house painted, I'd like to see you git me to have it done."

"Oh, you'd like to," Prue smiled. "Well, as it's my object in life to please you, I'll do my best."

"Women folks seem to think it's so all-fired easy to make money," Jim growled, as he went out of the door. "You'd better try it once and see what it's like," he called back over his shoulder.

"If I only could," Prue ruminated, as she moved briskly about the kitchen. "Seem's if I'd oughter be able to think up somethin'. I've got all day to do it in. Jim's gone to South Danville and won't be back till late this afternoon, so I shan't have any dinner to get."

She was busy with her household duties for the next two hours, and when she at last put on her pink sun-bonnet and started down the road in the direction of old Mrs. Rice's house, no plan had yet occurred to her. She walked thoughtfully, with her mind still intent on the disputed question.

"I won't give it up," she said, half aloud. "I will think of somethin', if—" She stopped suddenly, and her whole face brightened; then she gave a delighted laugh and flew across the road.

In the shade of a tall elm sat a man, fanning himself with a battered straw hat. Beside him stood a bucket of paint with a brush sticking out of it.

Mrs. Rice, her brown eyes dancing with triumph, entered into an animated conversation with the stranger, and presently the two disappeared up the road side by side.

When James Rice drove into Danville at sunset that day, he was hailed from a door-way by Deacon Gibbs. The deacon's round little face was shining with merriment.

"Say, Jim," he began, stroking his beard to hide the convulsive twitchings of his lips, "you on yer way home? Wall, you've no idee how pop'lar the turnpike road's been to-day. Kind of a promenade for the hull town."

"That's so; it's been a real red-letter day up ter your domicile," drawled Mr. Barnes, coming out of the store to join in the conversation.

The by-standers, who had gathered about Jim's buggy, broke into loud laughter.

Jim gathered up his reins with an angry frown.

"You're a passel of fools, and I don't know what you're drivin' at," he retorted, touching the mare with his whip.

"You mean you don't know what you're drivin' to," shouted Mr. Barnes after the retreating buggy.

Jim drove hurriedly until the village was left behind and the jeers of his tormentors died away in the distance; then he allowed the brown mare to drop into an easy trot.

"I'll be jiggered if I know what those fools meant," he ruminated. "It's some joke on me, that's sartin, but why the whole town should be in it I can't for the life of me see. If it's any—Go-ri!"

The mare had stopped at the hitching-post in front of his house, but her master sat motionless in the buggy. Once he closed his eyes, as if to dispel the illusion, only to open them and find that the hideous vision had not disappeared.

In gigantic red capitals, sprawling all over the front of the house, were painted the words

"LASHMAN'S YEAST IS THE BEST."

They were crazy-looking letters, sloping in every direction, and they gave the respectable old house a tipsy appearance. There was scarcely a spot on its dingy clapboards where their grotesque length did not extend.

Jim thrust both hands into his pockets and drew a long breath. "Beaten!" he acknowledged aloud.

—Marjorie Richardson, in *Lippincott's*.

How to Read a Book.

THE first thing to do in reading a book, or a story in a magazine, or any other thing worth reading, is to ascertain who wrote it. An author talks to us in his books, and just as we like to know the friends we talk with, we should like to know the name of the man or woman whose published thoughts are entering into our daily lives. Therefore, make it a rule to read the title-page of the volume in your hand; and if there be a preface, unless it be a very long one, read that, too. You will in this way establish an acquaintance with your author; you will know him by sight, and soon you will know him more intimately. Every author has little ways and words of his own, and you will find yourself recognizing these very swiftly and lovingly. By and by, when you happen in your story on some phrase, or turn of a sentence, or little jesting mannerism which belongs to the author you are growing well acquainted with, you will feel well pleased, and the story will mean a great deal more to you than if it were simply the work of an unknown person whose tones and looks were quite unfamiliar.

Unfinished Books of Famous Authors.

THE best known instances of a great work left unfinished by the author is Dickens' "Edwin Drood," but it is by no means exceptional. The mystery of Edwin Drood was taken up by a contemporary writer, but was never properly solved.

Death came to Thackeray as he was writing these words in "Dennis Duval": "Behold Finis itself came to an end and the Infinite began."

Wilde Collins had not concluded "Blind Love" when he was seized with his fatal illness, and his novel was finished by another hand.

It is not always death that is responsible for the fragmentary state in which great works have been left. Sometimes an author is appalled by the magnitude of his task, as was Buckle, who, in his "History of Civilization," declared that he was like a traveler, and the further he journeyed the more distant the horizon seemed. So his gigantic labor was not proceeded with.

Byron's "Don Juan," although consisting of sixteen cantos, breaks off in the middle of an adventure.

Coleridge's finest lyric, "Christabel," it is greatly to be regretted, is only a fragment. The poet himself declared that there were "three parts yet to come," but they never came from his own pen. Many ingenious speculations have been indulged in as to how the fantastic story was to conclude, and it has even been hinted that Coleridge himself could not determine how to solve the mystery. He may have lost the inspiration, and therefore feared to disappoint the public or earn its censure.

Macaulay's "Armada" is a fragment, so is Leigh Hunt's "Kubla Khan," though the poet promises in the last lines to tell, "What sweet and sad new knowledge there befell the lady of the ring within a warbling dell." This is analogous to Wordsworth's conclusion to "The Excursion," which declares that "future labors shall not leave untold" the later history of the wanderer. But nothing more was recorded.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Prayer.

COMPOSED AND READ TO HIS FAMILY THE EVENING BEFORE HIS DEATH.

WE beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of Thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet a while longer, with our broken promises of good, with our idle endeavors against evil; suffer us a while longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any wake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us with morning faces and with morning hearts eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion; and if the day be marked to sorrow, strong to endure it. We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation.

Longfellow Tableaux.

A NUMBER of beautiful tableaux successfully given by a circle of King's Daughters were the principal scenes from Longfellow's "Hiawatha." They were eighteen in number and represented "Hiawatha and Nokomis," "Hiawatha's Departure," "Killing the Game," "Wigwam of the Arrow-maker," "Hiawatha's Arrival," "Hiawatha's Welcome," "Minnehaha Offering Food," "The Compact," "The Wooing," "The Departure," "The Arrow-maker's Soliloquy," "Nokomis' Welcome," "The Famine," "The Death of Minnehaha," "Hiawatha's Grief," and "Watching the Fires on Minnehaha's Grave." The tableaux should be interspersed with the reading of parts of the poem accompanied by soft low music.

The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.



4263

LADIES' SHOULDER CAPE.—A dressy little shoulder wrap for warm days, to be developed in velvet, plain or brocaded satin, novelty silk, silk over lace, or ladies' cloth; trimmed in jet, lace, chiffon, ribbon or braiding, or worn comparatively plain, as suits the fancy.

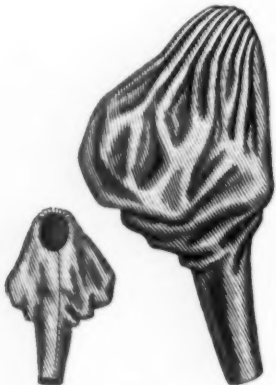
The neck trimming is triple box-plaited and put on over a plain band to keep it upright. Accordion plaited chiffon, lace or soft silk frills up with a prettier effect than plain material will do.

For further description of No. 4263, see medium on this page.

WHILE the majority of the sleeves still stand out in voluminous puffs, straight from the shoulder, as they have done for six months past, there are indications that the leaders of fashion are pining for a change of some sort.

French modistes are making persistent efforts to revive the sloping shoulders of our great-grandmothers; they are shaping the yokes to fit down over the tops of the arms, or are putting on snug shoulder caps, dropping the sleeve several inches, and concentrating the fullness just above the elbow.

The illustration given below, is not that of a radical cap-sleeve but one plaited in to fit the top of the arm, making a graceful fullness in the puff.



4266

LADIES' SLEEVE, designed for costumes of light-weight woolen goods such as cashmere, alpaca, Henrietta, fayetta, nun's veiling, challis.

No. 4266.—Ladies' Sleeve, requires for medium size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding to 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct arm measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

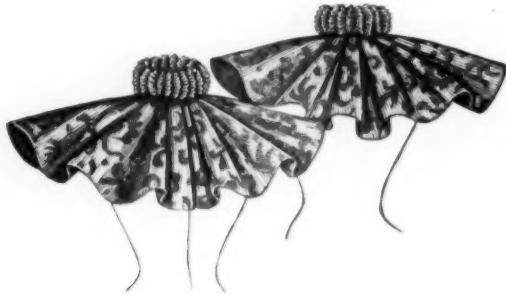


4268

LADIES' THREE-GORED SKIRT (with three shaped box-plaits in the back).—Equally desirable for silk, wool, or wash fabrics, and a skirt that will be especially popular for the beautiful chambrays, dimities, organdies, lawns and gingham shown this season.

No. 4268.—Ladies' Three-Gored Skirt, which measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ yards around the bottom, requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards lining 27 inches wide. Length of front, 41 inches. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4263

No. 4263.—**LADIES' SHOULDER CAPE**, requires for medium size, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide; the cape measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards around the bottom if trimming be desired. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

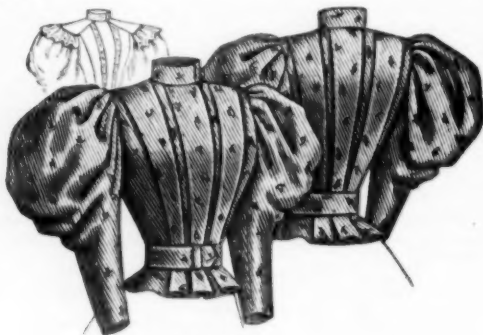
CHIFFON is perishable, there is no question about that, but it is also decidedly becoming to most faces, when worn in soft, full collars and ruchings. If the cape is for constant wear, make the ruching of loops of black satin ribbon, and brighten up the heavy black with an inside quilling of cream chiffon.



4276-4268

LADIES' IMPROVED NORFOLK COSTUME.—This waist has shaped box-plaits, laid on and narrowed at the waist-line in a way to preserve the outlines of the figure; the plaits may be of the dress material, or of lace, ribbon, jet or embroidered trimming. The shoulder collar is represented in the material, but would be especially effective if made of the trimming used in decorating the plaits; or, it may be omitted altogether, if preferred. The skirt is one designed especially for summer fabrics.

For further description of Nos. 4276-4268, see mediums below.



4276

No. 4276.—**LADIES' NORFOLK WAIST** (with detachable Shoulder Collar), requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. 25 cts.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4267

No. 4267.—**LADIES' ROUND WAIST** (with French Blouse Front), requires for medium size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards lining 27 inches wide; buttons required, 16. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



3593

LADIES' VEST.—This stylish vest is cut high enough to be a protection, yet low enough to permit a chemisette to be worn.

No. 3593.—Ladies' Vest, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4267-4268

LADIES' COSTUME.—Consisting of round waist with French blouse front, drooping puff sleeve and three-gored skirt with three shaped box-plaits in the back. A new and comparatively simple design, for light weight woollens and wash fabrics, such as crepe cloth, challis, chambray, plisse, French gingham and lawn.

The ribbon trimming is exceedingly effective, but a shoulder collar or bertha of lace or embroidery will afford a pleasing change.

For further description of Nos. 4267-4268, see mediums elsewhere on this page.



4269

LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST.—An always popular design for the cool, light, airy-looking materials called for by sultry weather. No matter how warm the wearer may be, she has the consolation of knowing that she looks cool and dainty.

Dotted Swiss, which is represented on this figure, comes in delicate pinks, blue, cream and lavender, but these tints will hardly be as generally acceptable as the white.

If the clear white is unbecoming, soften it by the rows of cream lace.

White satin baby ribbon is very effective sewed on with invisible stitches, or run through a beading of Swiss embroidery.

Other materials chosen for these waists are batiste, mull, dimity, nainsook, linen lawn, plisse, pongee and summer silk, with lace of the point venise, point d'esprit or Valenciennes variety.

No. 4269.—Ladies' Surplice Waist, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards lining and $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards lace. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4261

No. 4261.—LADIES' BLOOMERS, require for the medium size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards lining 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Price, 20c.

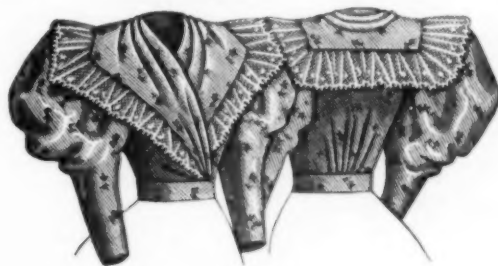
When ordering, be sure to send the correct waist measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4272

No. 4272.—LADIES' BATHING SUIT, requires for medium size, $9\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Braid required, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards for one row. Buttons required, 6. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4269

No. 4269.—LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST, requires for medium size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Lining, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide; Lace, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

THE NEW LACE comes in a light tea shade, butter color, and a leather tone. Net grounds are almost universal; even muslin embroidery is applied on to net, while other designs appear to have been worked in lace braids. Calais and Nottingham have been busy with many new kinds of net-grounded laces. Italian point has inspired some of the new patterns, and there are many blonde and needle-run patterns. The leather-tinted laces are generally of a heavy make, and cord often outlines the designs. In these the patterns are generally divisible, so that they can be applied distinctly, and the lace, which resembles straw work, is new.



4259

LADIES' BICYCLE COSTUME.—A modest, safe, comfortable, stylish costume which will commend itself at once to all lovers of the wheel.

Navy blue, dark green, black, brown, grey or one of the dust colored mixtures in serge, flannel, tweed, cheviot, or covert cloth, will be found satisfactory for this costume. A heavy twilled surah is warranted to shed the dust and a good quality of cravenette is waterproof.

The Tam-o'-Shanter cap, belt and leggings may be of the same material as the costume, or of fancy leather.

For further description of No. 4259, see medium opposite.



3702

No. 3702.—LADIES' VEST, requires for medium size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or 1 yard 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

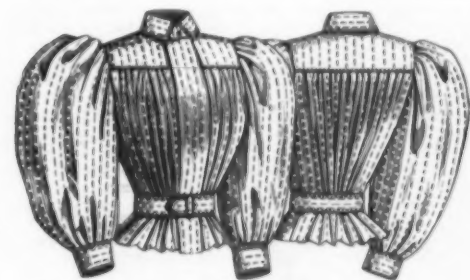


4270

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.—Adaptable for either slender or matronly figures. Wash silk, percale, chambray, seersucker, linen lawn or French ginghams are chosen for serviceable waists.

Cut in sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

For further description of No. 4270, see medium below.



4270

No. 4270.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 7 sizes, from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

CYCLING costumes are growing in importance and beauty every day, and English ladies wear gowns of soft light tweed, made with skirts which reach to the tops of the shoes, and lined with bright-colored corded silks. The knee breeches and gaiters are made of the same cloth, and a Norfolk jacket made with three box-plaits, is worn over a blouse of white wash silk, so that on a long warm ride the jacket may be removed and securely strapped to the handle bar. In Paris this ladylike costume is going out of style, and in its stead are the full knickerbockers and short jackets, worn without gaiters or skirts. These "knickers" are very full, either gathered or plaited in at the knee and the waist, and the jacket is short to the waist line in front, with a short basque in the back, and worn over very elaborate shirts and vests, but even the Parisienne looks like a guy in such an outfit.



4259

No. 4259.—LADIES' BICYCLE COSTUME, requires for medium size, $9\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, and 9 yards of braid for one row of trimming. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure. Price, 35 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

COSY CORNER



BEAUTIFUL THINGS.

Beautiful ground on which we tread,
Beautiful heaven over head.
Beautiful shrubs, and beautiful trees,
Beautiful lands, and beautiful seas.
Beautiful sun that shines so bright,
Beautiful stars with glittering light.
Beautiful summer, beautiful spring,
Beautiful birds that merrily sing.
Beautiful lambs that frisk and play,
Beautiful light and beautiful day.
Beautiful lily, beautiful rose,
Beautiful every flower that grows.
Beautiful drops of pearly dew,
Beautiful hills and vales to view.
Beautiful bud and beautiful leaf,
Beautiful world, though full of grief.
Beautiful every tiny blade,
Beautiful all that God hath made.

Window Boxes.

IF YOU have a cozy, pretty home that you take real delight in, you can still add to its outward attractiveness by window and piazza boxes filled with bright bloom. Or, if you couldn't afford to give the house that much-needed coat of paint this spring, the window boxes are your one joy and comfort.

Have the box made just the length of the bottom of the window frame. The width can be varied to suit the circumstances, but it must have quite a depth of earth to do well, as the box is so exposed to the sun and wind that the soil soon dries out, unless there is a considerable body to it. These boxes usually have a neat moulding around the top, and are fastened to the window frame with stout brackets of either iron or wood.

Fill the box with rich earth well pulverized or sifted, and it is ready for the plants. The richest looking window box is one filled with all sorts of Coleus, or foliage plants. Large ones in the back, next to the window, and smaller ones next and so on until the edge is reached. Then the dark colored variegated "Wandering Jew" is planted along the front and allowed to hang down; and before the season is over the box will be entirely hidden. As the plants grow they must be carefully clipped back, and kept in shape, otherwise they will overgrow each other and the fine effect be spoiled.

Another bright box is one filled with all scarlet geraniums, and along the front yellow nasturtiums planted to droop over the edge of the box. Others have the double sweet alyssum for the border and a mixture of plants for the rest. Dusty miller, heliotrope, Paris daisy and rose geranium make a nice collection. All are pretty, the only thing necessary being good soil and plenty of water.

During the hottest part of the season the box should be watered both morning and evening. In ordinary weather once a day will be sufficient.

"Thimble Parties" Improved.

A BRIGHT woman conceived a charming and original idea when she wanted to add to the attractions of a thimble party and issued her invitations as follows:

"Mrs. ——— will be pleased to see you on the afternoon of ———, from 2 until 6 o'clock. Kindly bring the title of the volume which has given you most pleasure during the year." At the lower left-hand corner of the invitation was written "Fancy Work."

Of the seventy-five expected guests, sixty came together at 2 o'clock removed bonnets and wraps, took out their work, and amid the cheeriest surroundings prepared themselves for the most charming of afternoons.

It was very interesting and suggestive to look over the list of books which sixty intelligent, cultivated women—busy society women too—found the most help and enjoyment in during the year. As might perhaps be expected, "Tribby" led the list with "Marcella" a close second. Next came Drummond's "Ascent of Man," Kipling's "Jungle Book" and the "Life of St. Francis of Assisi." Among the others were: Frederick Harrison's "Meaning of History," Kidd's "Social Evolution," Fiske's "Discovery of America," Josiah Strong's "New Era," Renan's "Recollections of My Childhood and Youth," "Without Dogma," Griffiths' "Puritans in England, Holland and America," Froude's "Story of the Spanish Armada," d'Alberty's "Matter, Motion and Ether," "Psychic Factors of Civilization," "The Book of Job," "Emerson," Muir's "Mountains of California," "Letters of Emily Dickinson," "Life of Tennyson," "Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography," "Francis Thompson's Poems," "Curtis' "Prue and I," "A Woman's Trip to the Rockies," "Life and Letters of Fanny Burney," "Life of Charles Kingsley," "Love Bound," by Mrs. Ralph Emerson; and of novels there were "Richard Feverel," "Window in Thrums," "Lorna Doone," "Pride and Prejudice," "John Halifax," "Les Misérables," "Cathedral Courtship," "Middlemarch," "The Golden House," Conan Doyle's "Detective Stories" and "Flatlands." One of the ladies, the mother of young children, no doubt, had been most interested in Starr's "Hygiene of the Nursery," and another lady gave the "Periodical Press" as her favorite.

As the light of the too short day waned, one talked of Christina Rossetti's poems, and recited several of her beautiful verses. Then came one of Miss Rossetti's songs, set to music by a gifted young woman, who sang it in the gloaming. Many bright things were said, and some acute criticisms made. The readers of the books had done more than to skim them.

About 4 o'clock light refreshments were passed in the parlors. The only drawback to the pleasure of the gathering was that it was too large, and the time for parting came before all had had time to say their say. But it is an idea which can be utilized anywhere, and in circles of half a dozen or so to great advantage. An idea, which if carried out with a purpose, would effectually silence the gossip, idle chatter into which women are too often beguiled.

An Interesting Topic of Conversation.

IF YOU will show THE QUEEN OF FASHION to your friends, ladies, and discuss the various articles it contains, you will be surprised at the amount of information you will be able to give and receive on all manner of subjects. Leave your latest copy on the sitting-room table where your callers will see it, and take it with you to the sewing circle.

Hammocks and Hammock Pillows.

KNOTTED hemp twine hammocks are expensive to buy and tedious to make—especially where there are several members of the family so addicted to the use of these summer luxuries as to insist upon having one apiece. Barrel stave hammocks are far more comfortable than they look—especially if a hammock pad is securely fastened over the staves—and they are within the reach of anyone's purse and ingenuity.



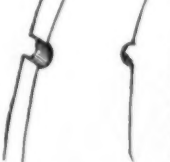
Get a sugar barrel, if possible, as it is the cleanest. Bore one-inch augur holes about four inches from the top and bottom before the hoops are loosened. After removing the hoops, knot the staves together with 3/4-inch hemp rope, leaving sufficient length of rope at each end for double hangers.

There are two strands of rope to each side, passing alternately over and under the end of the staves which are strung as closely as the firmly tied knot between each one will permit—the details and finished hammock being shown in the illustrations.

The ideal hammock pad and the touch, soft to the head and in-sun or an occasional shower, and these requirements there is nothing able linen covers stuffed with sweet Hay is always at hand in the count-the simplest and easiest of fillings.

The sweet herbs can be found woodland, and require only patience a little knowledge as to what to fern is delightful. The familiar celandine in all the young shoots, and sweet fern mixed are pungent and the same time.

To be successful the leaves must be stripped from the stems, placed in a bag and dried without direct exposure to the sun. But when once they are in readiness they are hardy, sweet, aromatic, delightful, and a nap taken upon them induces dreams of the most restful sort. The pad and pillows should be laced at one end, so that they can easily be emptied and refilled.



One of the prettiest of the pillows is of old pink linen. On it are some big tumbling chrysanthemums, simply outlined with heavy white linen floss, and its three-inch hem is supplied with eyelet holes, through which the lacing is easily run. If by any accident the pillow is forgotten and is left out in a summer rain, it needs only to be unlaced, shaken free of its contents, dried and refilled to be quite as good as new.

The hay is pleasant to lie upon, and if frequently changed has a faint, sweet odor, while at the same time it engenders none of the heat that comes of down or other feathers. The linen will stand both sun and water. To be sure, continued exposure will cause it to fade a little, but it never becomes disagreeable in appearance, and a trip to the laundry will always make it fresh and dainty once more.

Another pleasing pillow is linen in the natural, undyed, unbleached color familiar in grass cloth and is embroidered in white and green. The design in this instance is dogwood, and the blossoms are worked in long and short stitch in place of mere outline. The lacing is a heavy white cord and the effect is a most delightful one. In contrast with the pink it makes a charming picture, and it would be difficult to find any hammock better equipped.

These covers for pads and pillows are, of course, what you would like to make if you had the time and the pin money to put into stamping, silk floss and embroidery. If you lack either money or time, you can readily content yourself with a sateen printed in your favorite flower in fast colors, or even with the never-fading "turkey-red," which brightens up the shadows under the cool green of vines and trees, and is therefore used quite extensively in pads for piazza and lawn chairs and hammocks.



Any pad or pillow is the more attractive for full ruffles five or six inches wide. The wider the ruffle the fuller it must be.

Beside the pad and pillows, a light comforter to throw over one—if only to cover the feet—will readily be appreciated by a real hammock lover. One layer of cotton batting, evenly tacked between the covers of sateen or turkey red is sufficient for warmth, and the comforter should be shaped according to the length and width of the hammock.

Use for Matting.

THE MATTING that comes wrapped about tea chests, which can be had for the asking at any large grocer's, can be made into any number of decorative objects. It must first be weighted under pressure, after being washed in salt and water, to make it smooth; then it can be cut with a sharp knife and a ruler to keep the edge straight. In this way may be prepared a hall-fringe or clado, window decorations, or wall panel background, for photographs. In all cases card or pasteboard is used for the foundation. Over the edges of this the matting must be turned back an inch or more, after wetting; press again, this time with a hot iron.

A long strip, or rather two joined in the centre, may have as a finish in the middle and at either end a Cuscuta fan, which has about the same color. On the solid matting may be effectively painted a motto in straggling letters, suitable to the place, or large flowers, like the peony, sunflower or poppy. The work must be done with a large free-hand movement in order to give the requisite breadth of treatment.

Picture frames of wood may, in like manner, be finished with the matting. A long, narrow panel, covered with this material, will afford a background for a dozen cabinet photographs, carefully arranged at different angles. A single large photograph in a broad matting frame, plain or bronzed, is suitable for a chamber or sitting room. It may be painted with grasses and daisies. Portfolios and paper cases are similarly made, and may be varied and decorated according to taste.

The Care of Table Linen.

TOO LITTLE attention is paid to the wear and tear on table-cloths and napkins as a rule. They are washed and ironed and put away, regardless of the places that are becoming thin and worn, until these spots become holes and it suddenly dawns on the dismayed housekeeper that her table linen is "going all to pieces." A little occasional overlooking and running of fine threads through thin places, would save many a noticeable darn or patch later on.

If tiny holes are found in table linen the first thing to do is to darn them neatly, selecting the number of thread or cotton best suited to the material to be darned, using as fine a needle as possible. If the material is much worn it is best to lay a piece of the same under the thin place and darn down upon it. This gives strength, though it does not look quite as neat as it would without the extra piece of material beneath. A ragged tear must always have an extra piece beneath. It is very hard to make a three-cornered tear, when darned, lie nicely, but if you begin such in the centre, at the point, and darn toward the ends you will find that you can with care succeed very nicely indeed. Dampen slightly on the wrong side and press with a hot iron, being careful to lay a thin cloth over the darn so that the heat from the iron will not discolor the goods. In this way the tear will scarcely be noticed at all.

Table-cloths (unless the holes are very small) should be patched when holes appear. First baste a square of the same material under the hole; next cut the edges of the hole even, turn under and hem down to the patch as neatly as possible. Then turn over and hem the patch to the cloth in the same manner. This adds a neat finish to both sides, and the work will lie flat when ironed. Always patch or darn before washing, for you cannot do it so well afterward, as the washing and ironing stiffens the edges. If the linen is figured or striped be sure to match the pattern if possible.

Summer Comforters.

CHARMING comforters for use on the foot of the bed in changeable weather may be made at home, and at an expense far less than that of the eider-down quilts which are considered such a luxury. For one of these, silk or cheese-cloth in a solid color should be chosen, either pale blue, pink, or yellow, according to the furnishings of the room in which it is to be used, and instead of filling it with cotton batting, get that which is made of wool.

This is more expensive, costing \$1 a pound, but it has the advantage of being hygienic, which the cotton is not—that is, it allows free circulation of air, and therefore permits the exhalations of the body to pass through instead of absorbing them. It is also extremely light and warm, and if prettily covered will be as handsome as the costliest eider-down.

A quilting-frame renders the making of one of these covers very simple, but it is not difficult to manage without one. Lay the material, which should measure one and a half by two and a quarter yards for the small size, over a bed, roll out the batting, and lay it evenly on this, tacking the breadths of wool together where they lap, with long basting-threads. Put the upper side of the silk over all, and begin six inches from the edge to put in a row of tacking, tying each one with a tiny knot of No. 1 ribbon to match the silk.

Make a second row of tackings, alternating so that they fall between and not opposite those of the first row, and continue in the same way until the entire comforter is tufted, rolling it up as each row is finished.

The upper and lower edges may be simply hemmed together and ornamented with coarse silk thread to match, done in button-hole stitch, but by far the most effective finish is a double ruffle, about two inches in width, of the same material as the comforter sewed in all around.

The Packing of Trunks.

THE PACKING of trunks has become a fine art. Anybody can pack one in a way, but when the trunks get to the journey's end, the test of skill is evident in their condition. Some of them have the contents churned up into an almost indistinguishable mass of wrinkles; others come out as trim and span as though the articles had just been laid in; and the secret of all this is, first, to know how to fold the garments, and then how to pack closely. There is no danger that there will be too many things put in; indeed, the more the better, if they are properly handled.

Professional packers are professional folders; they keep to the original creases of a garment, just as a clerk in a high-class store folds and unfolds a garment fifty times over before it is sold, and yet keeps it in shape.

Waists should be put into trays, and should have all the puffs and sleeves slightly stuffed with tissue paper. The woman who uses her handkerchiefs, veils, gloves and stockings for this purpose, need never wonder why she is not a success at trunk-packing. Nor why she has to turn everything topsy-turvy every time she needs a clean handkerchief. Skirts are folded from the hem, folding them twice, then turning them back one fold so that the skirt at the hem is shaped like a W crushed together. If this is not narrow enough, another fold is made in the same way, in all cases the back-and-forth idea being followed out, with the hem kept as even as possible. Then the ruffles, if any, are shaken out by taking hold of the skirt about a foot or more above the lower edge; then folding first at the bottom, a square package is made. This leaves all of the wrinkles to come very near the belt, which, however, does very little harm, as the lower portion of the skirt will come out in perfect order.

Wraps are folded after the fashion of a man's coat, the sleeves being filled in with tissue paper.

In putting the things in the trunk, care should be taken to fill in solid, as one packs. It is useless to try to go back and fill spaces after most of the things are in. Large articles should be packed first. All of the "skirts" may go in one end of the trunk, one above another. If the directions given are carefully observed, the trays will be left for waists and more crushable dresses.

Hats and bonnets are peculiar things to pack, but when one understands just how to do it, are less troublesome, and are pretty sure to come out in good shape. If possible, take off the high trimming from one or two hats, fill the bows with paper, put one crown inside of another, pressing in between brims with the tissue. Flowers and feathers may be twisted up in paper, then soft things packed all around them; and they can be pressed in quite closely if one handles them carefully.

Cover the top of the trunk before putting in the trays, with a piece of comparatively thick cloth. Cheese-cloth is absolutely useless for this purpose; paper-cambric is good, or thick muslin or tissue paper. It is well to have half a dozen pieces of cambric starched and ironed for such uses. The starch keeps out the dust, which will sift through soft cheese-cloth.

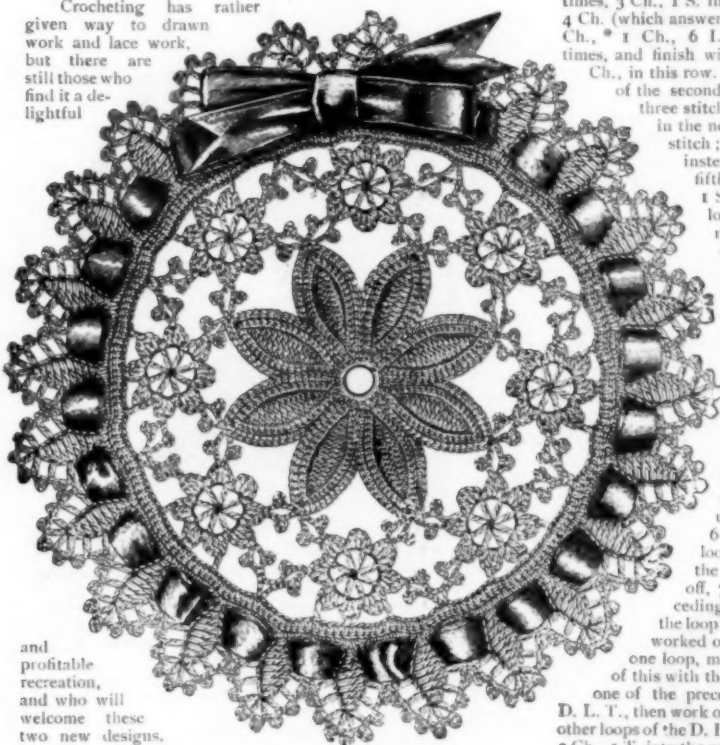
Before closing the trunk, see that it is as full as possible. If there is not enough clothing to fill it, leave an empty tray rather than pack loosely.

Crocheted Doily or Pincushion Cover.

Ch.—Chain.
S.—Single.
L. D.—Long Double.
D. C.—Double Crochet.
T.—Treble.

L. T.—Long Treble.
D. L. T.—Double Long Treble.
Pt.—Picot.
*—Beginning.
*—Beginning of 2d division.

Crocheting has rather given way to drawn work and lace work, but there are still those who find it a delightful



and profitable recreation, and who will welcome these two new designs.

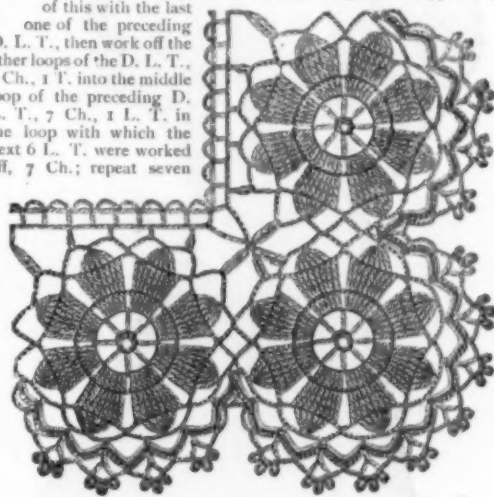
This doily is composed of a large centre rosette, surrounded by smaller rosettes, crocheted together by means of a double set of picots, and is bordered by a scallop, through the open part of which a ribbon is passed. For the large rosette in the centre, begin with a ring of 16 Ch., and put 24 D. C. into the ring, then put 3 D. C. into the first three stitches, and work one of the thick leaves thus: 16 Ch., miss the first stitch, 1 S., 1 D. C., 1 L. D. C., 3 T., 4 L. T., 3 T., 1 L. D. C., 1 D. C. in the following fifteen stitches, turn the work, 1 Ch., then 1 D. C. in the back thread of each of the previous stitches, and 3 D. C. in the stitch at the point of the leaf, making 33 D. C. altogether, 1 S. in the first D. C., turn, loop the cotton into the 3 D. C. crocheted before the leaf, and make 35 D. C. in the back threads of the previous 33 D. C., putting three into the middle stitch as before; repeat seven times from *, at each repetition taking up both the upper threads of the last 8 D. C. of the previous leaf with the first eight of the 35 D. C. in the present one. After the completion of the last leaf, crochet 1 S. in the first D. C., and join the first 8 D. C. of the first leaf with the last 8 D. C. of the last leaf; fasten off the thread. For the small rosettes, make 7 Ch., and put 7 L. D. C., with 3 Ch. between each, in the first stitch, 3 Ch., 1 S. in the fourth of the first 7 Ch., then make one of the scallops, composed of 1 D. C., 1 Ch., 2 L. D. C., 1 Ch., 1 D. C. in the next 3 Ch.; repeat seven times, but from the first of the 2 L. D. C. in the sixth and eighth scallops the picot design which unites the smaller rosettes with the large one has to be crocheted; this consists of 1 Ch., 1 Pt. (5 Ch., 1 D. C. in the first Ch.), 3 Ch., the middle of which in the sixth scallop is to be joined to the D. C. at the tip of the next leaf, whilst the similar stitch in the eighth scallop is to be joined to the nineteenth D. C. of the following leaf, then 1 Pt., 1 Ch., 1 S. in the first L. D. C. of the scallop with which the design began; lastly, 1 D. C. in the first D. C. of the first scallop; fasten off the thread. When the eight rosettes are joined in this manner, work round them for the lace edge as follows:—1st round: * 1 D. C., 1 Ch., 1 D. C. in the 2 L. D. C. of the middle free scallop in the next rosette, 4 Ch., 1 L. D. C. in the second L. D. C. of the next scallop, 14 Ch., 1 Pt., 2 Ch., 1 D. C. in the second L. D. C. of the next scallop, 2 Ch., 1 Pt., 2 Ch. joined to the twelfth of the previous fourteen Ch., 5 Ch., 1 Pt., 2 Ch., 1 D. C. into the first L. D. C. of the next free scallop in the following rosette, 2 Ch., 1 Pt., 2 Ch. joined to the middle of the previous 5 Ch., 2 Ch. joined to the middle of the previous 5 Ch., 2 Ch. joined to the ninth of the preceding fourteen Ch., 8 Ch., 1 L. D. C. into the first of the 2 L. D. C. of the following scallop, 4 Ch.; repeat seven times from *, then 1 S. into the first D. C. of this round. 2nd round: Turn, 1 D. C. into the front thread of each stitch in the previous round, ending with 1 S. in the first stitch. 3rd round: Turn, 1 D. C. in the back thread of the next D. C. of last round, * and for one leaf, work 9 Ch., miss 1 Ch., 1 D. C., 1 L. D. C., 4 T., 1 L. D. C., 1 D. C. in the following eight, 1 D. C. in the D. C. before the 9 Ch., 1 D. C. into the back thread of the next D. C. of the previous round, working off the upper threads of both D. C. together, 9 D. C. in the back threads of the next nine stitches of the previous round; repeat from *, lastly, work 1 S. into the first D. C. of this row, and fasten off the thread. 4th round: * 1 L. T. into the middle of the next 9 D. C. of the preceding round, 1 L. D. C. into the fourth of the 9 Ch. of the next leaf, 1 Pt., miss one, 1 L. D. C., 1 Pt., miss one, 1 L. D. C., then 1 Pt., 1 L. D. C., 1 Pt., 1 L. D. C. in the next stitch, 1 Pt., 1 L. D. C. in the next, 1 Pt., miss one, 1 L. D. C., 1 Pt., miss one, 1 L. D. C.; then repeat from *, and lastly, work 1 S. in the first L. T. of this row.

CROCHETED DOILY.

Cushion Cover in Velvet and Crochet.

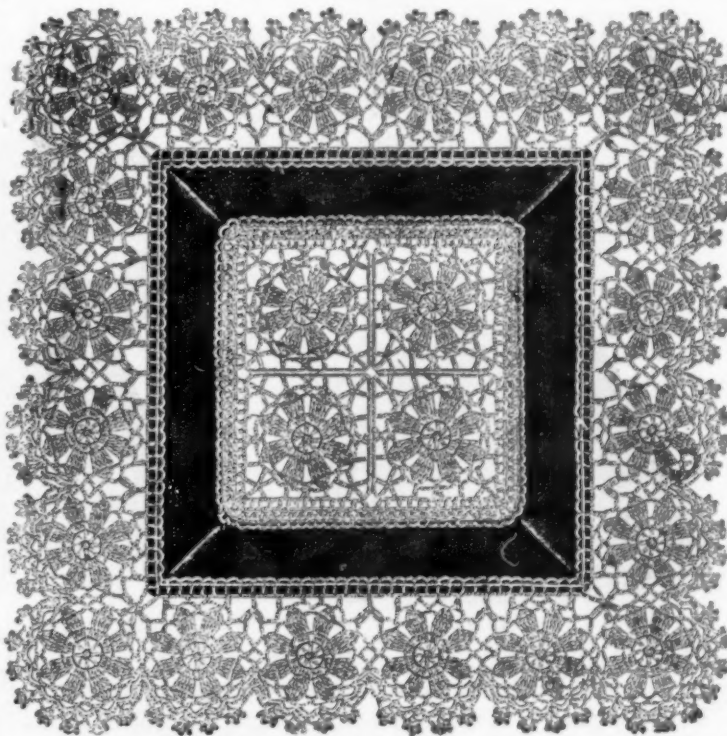
For a cushion cover use silk floss; for a centre piece macrame cord. Begin with one of the four rosettes in the middle, which form a square. Make a ring of 8 Ch. 1st round: 6 Ch. (the first three answer to 1 T.), 1 T., * 3 Ch., 1 T.; repeat from * five times, 3 Ch., 1 S. into the third of the first 6 Ch. 2nd round: 4 Ch. (which answer to 1 L. T.), 5 L. T. into the first loop of 3 Ch., * 1 Ch., 6 L. T. into the next 3 Ch.; repeat from * six times, and finish with 1 Ch., 1 S. into the fourth of the first 4 Ch., in this row. 3rd round: * 2 D. L. T. in the first L. T. of the second row, 1 D. L. T. into each of the following three stitches, 2 D. L. T. in the next stitch, 1 D. L. T. in the next, 3 Ch., miss one, 1 D. L. T. in the next stitch; repeat seven times from *, and at the end, instead of the last D. L. T., work 1 S. into the fifth of the first 5 Ch. of this row. 4th round: 1 S. in the first stitch, 4 Ch., 5 L. T., the upper loops of which are worked off together, in the next 5 D. L. T. of the preceding round, * 7 Ch., 1 D. C. into the middle of the next 3 Ch., 7 Ch., 6 L. T. into the middle six of the D. L. T. of the group of eight in the preceding round and the upper loops worked off together; repeat seven times from * and at the end, instead of 6 L. T., work only 1 S. in the first of the 5 L. T., joined together at the beginning of the row. This completes one rosette.

To form the square, make 12 Ch., * 1 6-thread T. (cotton six times round the hook), into the fifth of the next 7 Ch. of the last row of the rosette, work off the four lower loops only of this T., miss five stitches, then 1 4-thread T. in the sixth stitch, work off the upper loop of this with the next loop of the 6-thread stitch, then work off the remaining loops, 7 Ch., 1 D. L. T. in the loop with which the upper loop of the 4-thread stitch was worked off, 7 Ch., 1 L. T. in the loop in which the preceding D. L. T. was crocheted, 7 Ch., 1 L. T. in the loop with which the next 6 L. T. of the rosette were worked off, 7 Ch., miss 3, 1 D. L. T., only working off one loop, miss 5, 1 D. L. T., working off the upper loop of this with the last one of the preceding D. L. T., then work off the other loops of the D. L. T., 3 Ch., 1 T. into the middle loop of the preceding D. L. T., 7 Ch., 1 L. T. in the loop with which the next 6 L. T. were worked off, 7 Ch.; repeat seven



DETAIL OF SQUARE COVER.

times from *, omitting the last L. T. and 7 Ch., and working instead 1 D. C. in the sixth of the first 12 Ch. of this row. Work thus round all four rosettes, then sew them together and work the following rows round the square. 1st row: * 1 L. T. into the D. L. T. at one of the corners, then make a loop by working 5 Ch., 1 T. in the stitch before the Ch., 1 T. in the middle thread of the preceding L. T., then work alternately 1 loop, miss 3, 1 T., till the next corner is reached, then one more loop and repeat from * three times, finishing the row by working 1 S. into the first L. T.



CUSHION COVER OR CENTREPIECE

of the row. 2nd row: 1 D. C. into the fifth Ch. of the next loop, 3 Ch., 1 loop, and 1 T. alternately three times into the same Ch. as the first D. C., then 1 T., 1 loop, 1 T. into the next loop

all round, but in the loop at each corner place 4 T. with a loop between each and at the end of the row, work 1 S. into the third of the first 3 Ch. of this row.

In No. 2 is shown the manner in which the rosettes are joined to make the lace, twenty being needed for a cover of the size illustrated. For the outer edge—1st row: * work 1 D. C. in the last three of the 7 Ch. in the rosette where joined to another rosette, 7 Ch., 1 D. C. in the next 7 Ch., five times alternately 9 Ch., 1 D. C. into the next 7 Ch., then 7 Ch., 1 D. C. into the first three of the 7 Ch. of the rosette to which the first rosette was joined, 3 Ch.; repeat from *, but in the corner rosettes work the nine loops of 9 Ch. instead of five, and finish the row with 1 S. in the first D. C. of the row. 2nd row: * 5 D. C. into the 7 Ch., 11 D. C. into the next five loops of 9 Ch., then 5 D. C. into the next 7 Ch., 1 T. into the middle of the next 3 Ch.; repeat from *, putting nine groups of D. C. instead of five, and finishing with 1 S. into the first D. C. of the row. 3rd row: 6 Ch., * 1 D. C. into the thread between the next 5 D. C. and the following 11 D. C., * 1 D. C. into the middle of the next 11 D. C., 3 Ch., 1 L. T. into the thread between this and the next group of 11 D. C., 3 Pts. (each of 5 Ch. and 1 D. C. into the stitch before the Ch.), 1 T. into the lower part of the L. T., 3 Ch.; repeat three times from *, then 1 D. C. into the middle of the next 11 D. C., 5 Ch., 1 D. C. into the thread between the next eleven and the following five D. C., 3 Ch., 1 T. into the next T., 3 Ch.; repeat from *. At each corner repeat from * seven times instead of three.

On the inner edge of the lace for the first row work * 1 5-thread T. (working off only the three lower loops) in the 7 Ch. just between two rosettes, 1 D. L. T. in the same Ch., leaving the upper loop unworked, 2 D. L. T. in the next 7 Ch. of the next rosette, the upper loops being worked off with those of the preceding D. L. T. and the next loop of the 5-thread T., then work off the remaining part of the 5-thread T., 8 Ch., 1 L. T., the lower loop only worked off, 1 T. into the next 7 Ch., work off the upper loop of this with the next loop of the L. T., then the remaining loops, twice alternately 6 Ch., 1 T. into the next 7 Ch., then 6 Ch., 1 L. T., 1 T. as before into the next 7 Ch., 8 Ch.; repeat from *, working more loosely at the corners, finish by making 1 S. into the first 5-thread T. of this row. 2nd row: 3 Ch., then 1 loop as described at the edge of the square, miss three, 1 T., and finish with 1 S. as usual into the third of the first 3 Ch. of this row.

The English Method for China Mosaic.

THERE is a right and a wrong way of doing most things, and few better instances are to be found than that afforded by the fashionable china mosaic work. I will begin with the wrong way, which may possibly commend itself to those people who have little to spend, and who are not particular in achieving artistic results. Their plan is, in the first place, to get together as many scraps of broken china as possible, those which are brilliantly colored being more appreciated than any that are merely plain blue, white, or brown. The primitive method of breaking up the pieces into still smaller fragments is to hold a chisel upright and to tap it smartly with a hammer, so that the china is broken by the force of the blow into more or less shapeable scraps.

A common vase, draughtpipe, butter crock, or some similar piece of cheap pottery is then taken and coated with putty, a small portion only of the jar being covered at a time. Into this bed of putty the scraps and odds and ends of china are sunk. They are placed as close together as circumstances will allow, the smaller pieces being used to fill in stray corners and upon the curved parts of the pottery. The putty in between the scraps is then smoothed down to the same level as the surface of the china, and, should any filling in be necessary, this is done with a palette knife before the putty has had time to set. The colors of the scraps of china must, it is needless to say, be arranged as effectively as possible. When the putty is set, all that remains to be done is to gild the joints in the work, or to color them, if preferred.

So much for the wrong, or at any rate, the least artistic method of executing china mosaic. For the higher class of work, to begin with, the broken pieces of china should be cut into neatly shaped squares, instead of into scraps of irregular forms and sizes. For this purpose it is well to invest in a special chopper, which may be obtained for a few shillings. All that is necessary when the china is to be cut is to place it between the two cutting edges of the machine and to strike it sharply with the hammer.

Portland cement, plaster of Paris, and various other cements may be employed; but the former is the favorite, and a few cents worth will go a long way. It is not advisable to buy a large quantity at once, as it requires keeping carefully in a warm, dry place.

For making tiles such as may be employed for fireplaces, for washstands, for dairy and pantry walls, and similar purposes, wooden frames are required. These are made of deal, which must be well seasoned, so that it will not twist with the dampness of the cement. They are generally about an inch deep and the size of an ordinary tile. It is a great advantage to have two of the sides movable, as the tile can then be easily slipped out without fear of breaking it. When the design has been selected, the worker must arrange the scraps of china upon it, shifting them about and changing them until she is thoroughly satisfied with the result. It is well then to take them off the design one by one and to place them beside her on the table in their proper position, so that she will have no difficulty in setting them in the cement in exactly their right places.

The case is now taken, and the design laid right side uppermost at the bottom. Most people damp the design thoroughly, in order that it shall be free from wrinkles. Coat the design with gum mixed with glycerine. The teachers connected with the Home Arts and Industries Association, who are introducing china mosaic into their classes, employ treacle instead of glycerine, but anything of the sort will answer, provided that it prevents the gum from drying up too quickly. Now take the sections one after the other, and place them on the design face downwards, setting them in the same positions as those they occupied formerly when the final experiment was made.

The cement requires mixing with water till it is of the consistency of thin cream, when the scraps must be wetted on the wrong side, and the "grouting," as this liquid cement is called, poured carefully into all the spaces among and between the sections of the design. Allow this thin cement to become partially set, mix some more, making it nearly as solid as putty, and spread it smoothly all over the back of the tile until it is of the required depth.

All that now remains to be done is to leave the work to dry for a few days, then to open the movable sides of the case and let it slip out. If there are any gaps in the cement, they must be delicately filled in with a palette knife, and once more the tile must be set aside to dry. This is the general plan followed by the pupils of the Home Arts and Industries Association, which is always foremost in introducing any new craft that is likely to be profitable. The results are particularly pleasing, and the scraps of china of manifold colorings form really artistic tiles, set in a background afforded by chippings from a cheap yellow pie-dish or a brown cream jug.

E. T. M.



4265

CHILD'S COSTUME.—The attractiveness of children's dresses lies almost altogether in the trimming of them. The material may be of inexpensive lawn, gingham or calico.

Dainty blue and white or pink and white, lawn, gingham or seersucker, range from six to sixteen cents a yard. The shoulder pieces are trimmed in embroidery or torchon lace, with insertion or beading on the yoke, through which pink or blue ribbons are run, and tacked so they can be easily removed when the dress is laundered.

No. 4265.—Child's Costume, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards embroidery and $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards insertion. Cut in 5 sizes, for little girls from 3 to 7 years old.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4264

No. 4264.—GIRLS' COSTUME, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 6 yards 27 inches wide, or 5 yards 36 inches wide, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards embroidery and 2 yards insertion. Cut in 5 sizes, for girls from 8 to 12 years old.

Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4264

GIRLS' COSTUME.—The little dress pictured above is simply a yoke-waist with French blouse plaited in front and gathered at the back, drooping over a plain full skirt. The stylish effect is mainly contributed by the box-plait in front, the yoke and elbow frills, which may be of lace, embroidery, ribbon, or the material itself. The waist opens under the box-plait—the collar and skirt band on the side.

A model suitable for a costume of one material appropriately trimmed, or a combination of two materials contrasting either in texture or color. The skirt, collar and sleeves may be of plain or figured woolen goods with the blouse of plain or plaided silk, or the entire dress may be of one material with a yoke of silk or velvet.

For further description of No. 4264, see medium above.



4275

MISSSES' BLAZER JACKET.—Suitable for either a separate jacket, or one to be worn with a costume. Separate jackets are usually of serge, diagonal or outing-flannel; the Summer suits are made of wash fabrics such as Teviot suiting, wash chevrot, duck or pique, with or without a row of braiding.

No. 4275.—Misses' Blazer Jacket, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4275-4274-4271

MISSSES' BLAZER COSTUME (consisting of Blazer Jacket, three-gored skirt with three shaped box-plaits in the back, and shirt waist of the newest cut).—A serviceable costume for all ordinary occasions, the shirt waist of wash silk, mull and lace, or chambray, linen or lawn, affording a sufficient change in style and material.

Worn extensively made of serge, camel's hair, chevrot, diagonal or outing flannel, or of heavy wash fabrics such as duck, pique or Teviot suiting, with a finish of braiding or a single row of machine stitching.

For further description of Nos. 4275-4274-4271, see mediums elsewhere on these pages.



4274

MISSSES' THREE-GORED SKIRT (with three shaped box-plaits in the back) designed especially for Summer fabrics such as light weight serge, challis, chambray, dimity, lawn or gingham.

No. 4274.—Misses' Three-Gored Skirt (with three shaped box-plaits in the back), requires for medium size, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old.

Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4271

MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST.—One that may be made a little more dressy than the average shirt waist. The unique yoke is represented as being of all-over embroidery, as also are the cuffs, box-plait and band-collar and belt.

This band-collar is given merely as a change from the regulation standing collar. If, however, the latter is preferred, it is an easy matter to cut the band off at the notches given for that purpose.

For further description of No. 4271, see medium on the opposite page.



4262

MISSSES' BLOOMERS.—For bicycling, golf or tennis playing, etc., usually developed in the material of which the outside garments—skirt and jacket—are composed.

Any firmly twilled light-weight goods, impervious to dust or rain, preferably all wool, may safely be chosen.

No. 4262.—Misses' Bloomers, require for medium size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards lining 27 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old.

Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



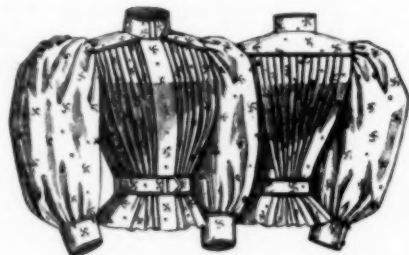
4024

MISSSES' COSTUME (with Shirred Waist and Gored Skirt having Spanish Flounce).—This dress, which is simple and pretty, is of figured pink lawn, dotted swiss, organdy, mull or challis. The upper edge of the waist forms a pretty standing frill about the neck and the full Bishop sleeves are shirred at the shoulders and again to form dainty frills about the hands.

No. 4024.—Misses' Costume (with Shirred Waist and Gored Skirt having Spanish Flounce), requires for medium size, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 12 to 16 years old.

Price, 25 cents.

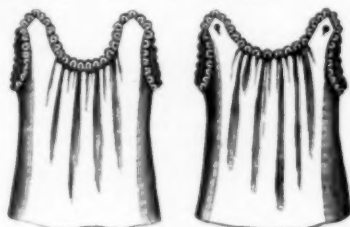
When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4271

No. 4271.—MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for medium size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



3871

CHILD'S CHEMISE.—The simple little chemise shown here made of fine cambric is buttoned on each shoulder. It is shaped in low round outline at the top and is gathered to fall in pretty fullness at the front and back. For a little garment of this kind, lawn, cambric, nainsook or fine muslin may be chosen, and torchon, point de Paris or Medici lace may contribute the decoration.

No. 3871.—Child's Chemise, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 3 to 7 years old. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct bust measure, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4045

CHILD'S SUN BONNET.—A sun bonnet of this kind possesses the advantage of being very easily ironed for the crown is detachable. White, and pale pink or blue chambray are much liked for these bonnets and so are pique, duck and Marseilles. The edges may be scalloped and button-hole stitched.

No. 4045.—Child's Sun Bonnet, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, from 1 to 9 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances be exchanged.

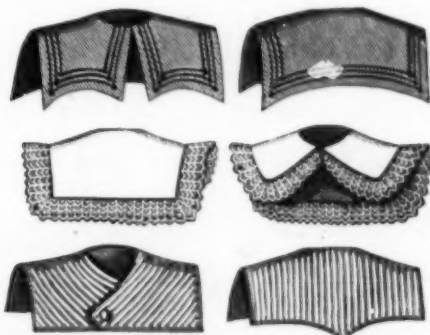


4265

CHILD'S COSTUME.—Prettily developed in either woolen or wash fabrics; represented in the illustration as being of challis, percale, plisse, sateen, lawn or gingham.

No. 4265.—Child's Costume, requires for medium size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or 4 yards 36 inches wide. Embroidery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards; Insertion, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Cut in 5 sizes, for little girls from 3 to 7 years old. Price, 20 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4253

CHILDREN'S COLLARS.—Three different designs for the prevailing stiff shoulder collars, worn alike by boys and girls. The same patterns will suffice for the collars of fancy flannel or silk, worn with sailor suits.

No. 4253.—Children's Collars, require for the medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material for Nos. 1 and 3, and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard for No. 2. Trimming, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of braid for No. 1, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of embroidery for No. 2. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 15c.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4273

MISSSES' BATHING SUIT (consisting of combination Waist and Drawers and separate Skirt).—Usually developed in firmly woven serge or flannel, braided in a contrasting color.

Navy blue braided in white is the conventional combination, but cranberry red or confederate grey braided in black, cadet blue braided in white, and black braided in red, are often chosen as being a little out of the ordinary.

The shield is frequently braided in almost solid color; it may be omitted altogether if preferred, and long sleeves substituted for the short ones.

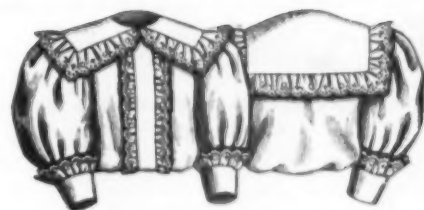
For further description of No. 4273, see medium below.



4273

No. 4273.—MISSSES' BATHING SUIT, requires for the medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of braid for one row of trimming. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 25 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4191

No. 4191.—GIRLS' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for medium size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, for little girls from 4 to 8 years old. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4046

CHILD'S SUN BONNET.—Aside from affording protection from the Summer sun, this little bonnet will give an air of quaintness to a childish face that is really bewitching. The oval crown is of all-over embroidery, and the back, which is puffed and rises high in picturesque fashion, is of lawn, as is also the lace-trimmed frill that shades the face.

No. 4046.—Child's Sun Bonnet, requires for medium size, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard material 36 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, from 1 to 5 years old. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4032

CHILD'S APRON.—Fine white nainsook and embroidery were chosen for this pretty, dressy apron. The deep, square yoke is cut away in a V at the front and back and the sleeves are broad on the shoulder and narrowed considerably under the arms. The skirt falls with pretty fullness and is drawn in to the figure at the back by ties. The edge of the skirt is deeply hemmed. Lawn, cross barred muslin, chambray and nainsook are suitable fabrics for aprons.

No. 4032.—Child's Apron, requires for medium size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 36 inches wide. Cut in 6 sizes, from 3 to 8 years old. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



4260

No. 4260.—MISSSES' BICYCLE COSTUME, requires for medium size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 44 inches wide, and 8 yards of braid for one row of trimming. Cut in 5 sizes, for misses from 12 to 16 years old. Price, 30 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

IN FASHION'S REALM.

SWEET PEAS.

SWEET peas of many colors, pink and blue,
And dusky purple mellowing to a hue
Of brown veined crimson, when I look at you
I think my eyes have borrowed of your dew.

Because I knew you long ago, mayhap;
Your white face looking from a purple cap,
And your fine bonnet with a modest flap,
And loved you as you lay upon my lap.

Because I like the dear old-fashioned traits,
Your stately carriage and your gracious ways;
Because my heart can never cease to praise
The tender beauty of the bygone days.

Because you smile of gardens long ago,
With old-time lilies standing in a row,
And daisies with their gaudy furbelow,
Is this the reason why I love you so?

Because—because, oh, blossoms, you have read
My secret heart; you seem to bow your head
In sympathy and remembrance of the dead—
The dear, dead days—before all hope had fled.

"Fit for a Queen."

IT IS said that the Empress of Germany seldom wears silks or satins costing less than £10 per yard. The materials for her demi-toilets cost on an average £4 to £5 per yard; house and carriage costumes from £3 to £4. The latter require, in addition, an immense outlay of "extras," bits of decoration, trimmings, etc. The decorations for the state robes are almost exclusively furnished by the crown treasury, where all gold braid, loose stones, jewels of any sort, the "historic laces," embroideries, fans, plumes, golden and jeweled buttons, etc., are kept under lock and key and under the strictest control. The Empress wears a court dress only once, or, if it be of extremely great value, twice; but before she dons it a second time its decorations are entirely changed. A royal wedding calls for eight or nine state and full dress toilets.

The treasure is established in the vaults of the royal castle in Berlin, and the occasional visits of the Empress to the winter palace in midsummer are usually due to her desire to release certain jewels for immediate use. This can only be done in her or the Kaiser's presence. She has two keys to the vaults and two court functionaries have a key each. The fifth key is held by the keeper of the treasury. None of the keys will open the vaults unless simultaneously all the keys are applied. The system was established by the first King of Prussia, who had been taken in by his treasure keeper selling him his (the King's) own jewels at enormous prices.

For Commencement.

JUNE is justly famous for two things—its roses and its "sweet girl graduates." The roses may luxuriate in color to their hearts' content, but the "queen rose of the rose-bud garden of girls" must be a veritable white rose, the only hint of color being the blush-rose tint in her cheeks.

Graduation gowns are governed by an inflexible rule, which proclaims that they shall not only be exceedingly simple and girlish, covering throat and arms.

Rich, heavy materials, such as corded silks or figured satins, are as much out of place as a décolleté corsage, and the young person who years to celebrate her maturity in either of these directions, carefully restrained.

Swiss or mull, with creamy valencienettes and edgings, and knots of bon, make ideal graduation gowns, make a great deal of sewing also, considerable work in laundering, although they are supposed to wear an entire season without being done up.

Mull, Swiss and organdy are frequently made up over white or cream silk. The effect of the shimmering soft sheer goods is almost ideal, and

is becoming to any complexion where the pearl white of the goods might be very trying.

The first illustration is that of a snowy dotted Swiss, without a lining, standing out of its own fulness and the original dressing in the goods.

The skirt is full and flaring; the waist round and easy fitting, with a slightly drooping fulness in front. This waist would really be more girlish if made of the Swiss, though the more dressy effect is here given of valencienettes lace over cream satin, with crush collar and belt and bows of cream satin ribbon.

The short, full puffed sleeves are met at the elbow by long mousquetaire gloves of white undressed kid. Dressed kid has too high a polish for young girls.

The second illustration gives rather an inadequate idea of the real beauty of white organdy over silk. It is hard to reproduce the sheen of the material. The trimming is quite effective, being a yoke band of insertion of one of the many varieties of silk lace, over ivory white satin ribbon, from which bands of the insertion or clustered strands of pearl trimming depend gracefully to the belt. The crush collar and belt of ribbon lined insertion are studded with the pearls.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION makes no attempt to chronicle the absurdities or extremes of fashion, and it has no room in its closely written columns for things that are out of date. Its suggestions and designs may be depended upon as being practical and up-to-date, and any McCall Bazar Pattern as being "The Reliable Pattern." The word McCall is on every pattern envelope.

Two Novelties.

WHO IS responsible for the present fad of finishing off costumes of silk or wool with trimmings of muslin or mull edged with the deepest of cream Valenciennes edging, nobody knows, but certain it is that the combination has received official



sanction everywhere. Deep shoulder collars, fichus, crush collars and box plaits of the sheer white stuff, adorn the highest-priced imported gowns. The illustration here given, shows a detachable collar of mull, with cream insertion and edged ruffling, pretty with almost any house gown.

The "athletic" Jersey is an English importation in plain colors, or in combinations of black and cardinal, black and sky blue, black and green, brown and yellow, etc., in plain or fancy weaves.

Tall Girls and Short.

OPINION has always been very much divided upon the subject of women's height. The novelists and designers of foreign fashion-plates incline to the view that the female form divine should be somewhat of the altitude of a life-guardsmen. Tall women have unquestionably been in the ascendant in more senses than one of late. It has been expected of us to be very much nearer six feet than five, says a writer in an English magazine, and we have very successfully contrived to fulfill this expectation.

Strange to say, American women are much taller on the average than their English cousins, in spite of the misleading English illustrations, the universal out-door training, and the everlasting harping on the benefits of athletic exercise. The queenly woman is more apt to be American than English, and consequently the one to profit most by English fashions, which really make a dumpy woman look dumper. The tall woman, certainly is in the ascendancy when it is simply a question of style.

Nevertheless, there is a great deal to be said on the other side. There are those who will declare that there is more fascination, more charm, more vivacity about a little woman. She is never guilty of making the average man feel small; she is seldom assertive; she needs a protecting arm in a crowd, and she does not take up so much room in a railway carriage, or dwarf her partners in the ball-room. There never yet was a little woman who could not command more attention and flirt five times as furiously as a tall one, and no amount of height ever produced more dignity than a small woman can assume on occasion. It is, of course, by comparison that everything is thus or thus, and so it is only when judged by the standard of some exceptionally tall sister that a short woman will permit herself to be so described. She will always indignantly disclaim a brevity of inches under any circumstances, though no woman ever yet objected to the epithet "little woman" used as a term of affection.

The short woman cannot dress as artistically as the tall woman, but so long as she is bright, and winsome and devoted to the stronger sex, no man will think twice of what she wears.

An Amusing Description.

WHAT veritable hanging gardens the ladies are wearing upon their heads during this season of blossoms: Pinks as big as roses and roses as big as peonies top the pretty topknots, and it is really wonderful to behold the gorgeousness of "artificial art" when it comes to Flora's floral decoration. And what a handful of dry goods a woman has to grab nowadays when she wants to cross a muddy street or steer clear of a puddle. The voluminous skirt is certainly fashionable—everybody wears it; it may be beautiful—there are those who say so; but it isn't comfortable to hold up out of the dust. And, although dress skirts are by no means the trailing things that they were not long ago, yet they're still sufficiently lengthy to cause untold discomfort. It's absolutely necessary to lift them upon occasion, particularly if the occasion be muddy, and this requires much muscular strength, and involves no inconsiderable fatigue. It was hard enough to have to hold up dress skirts when they were but three or four yards in width, but now that the circumference of many of them measures eight or nine, it has become a trial and a torture to gather them in and gather them in, and yet know that two or three godets have fiendishly eluded their wearer's anxious grasp. And under no circumstances or conditions, whatever the skirt's width or length, does a woman look graceful or elegant as she grabs at her back breadths. The flaring sleeves are to blame for the flaring skirts, of course; beautiful big sleeves will look top-heavy if worn with a sheath-like skirt.

The simile of the peacock glorying in his beautiful head and feathers and then becoming abashed at sight of his unprepossessing feet applies very well to this season's styles. Almost no attention is paid to the lower part of one's gown; so that the skirt hangs well and has plenty of stiffening up the back it doesn't matter whether it is trimmed or not. A band around the bottom of the skirt is admissible, rather for the sake of finding a place for more trimming than because it is needed.

But it is on the waist that the peacock characteristics are displayed. And it would seem that there was a determination to relieve vain woman of any embarrassment at contemplating the unadorned portion of her gown. For her neck is placed in a vise, which gives her a military carriage of the head and shoulders, and any attempt to look down means dislocation or asphyxia. The collar is lined with a stiffening as unyielding as fate, yet it is draped with the softest and prettiest of fabrics, and if it was not the fashion it would be like gilding the hand cuffs which the victims of the law must wear, or tying ribbons on the chain of a convict.

But there is no use moralizing about fashions. For in this domain "Whatever is, is right," and all we have to do is to describe things as they are and leave the ethics of the case in the hands of those who choose.

There is no denying that the numerous fixings for the neck displayed in every store one enters are things of beauty, viewed in the abstract, but viewed in connection with the breathing apparatus of an unfortunate mortal, they are instruments of torture.—Ex.

New York Fashion Notes.

SEEN IN THE STORES:

Shoulder collars of every conceivable shape, color and texture, to be worn with everything in the dress or wrap line:

Light cloth jackets, the shorter the better, with white cloth revers and collar.

Coaching parasols of chiffon decked with flowers, or made solidly of expensive French violets, lilacs or crushed roses.

Ribbon "harnesses," made so that they can be slipped over the head and readily adjusted; they pass over the shoulders bretelle fashion, and are confined by great butterfly bows, while from the folded belt depend long streamers which fall to the bottom of the skirt.

Chemises, to be worn with the present style of off-at-the-shoulders evening gowns, consisting simply of a full straight skirt, lace trimmed, and gathered into a band of lace insertion, through which is run silk elastic or narrow ribbons to tie; the chemise being without sleeves and worn just under the arms instead of over them.

Ribbed wool, fancy knitted Jersey "sweaters" for ladies who ride the bicycle, play golf or tennis, take long tramps, or go on yachting trips. These Jerseys are beautifully planned in one color or combination of colors, without seams except where they button on both shoulders, and have the latest sleeves.

Silk waists in endless variety, from the \$2.98 "shop work" to the \$65 special creation. Small checked taffetas in brown and white or grey and black, with a touch of yellow, rose pink or black velvet, combined with cream lace, are decidedly popular. The checks are larger than the pin-head checks of other seasons, but never over half an inch square.

"Crepon" stockings. The latest designs in hosiery have all the crinkles and crumples that mark the season's fashions in dress goods. The effect is very much as though the stockings had been laundried without ironing, but the girl with the crepon craze doesn't let a little thing like that interfere with her fondness for the fashion, whatever its form and wherever its place.

Mousquetaire lengths in gloves for the elbow sleeves that are promised even for street gowns. Browns, tans and greys to match the suits are shown perforce, but the pride of the glove-seller's heart is the light yellow dressed kid with fine black stitching. Not a durable color, but a noticeably stylish one, with black, brown, green or grey costumes.

Serge and dark chevrot skirts, with cape en suite for street uses, will be worn with waists of fancy taffeta or surah. The extremely full sleeves, so easily crushed by the constant putting off and on of a jacket, suggested the advisability of a jaunty cape for the cool days, and especially for travelling. Many of the skirts made by the best modistes and tailors are simply finished with stitching or one wide row of braid, and rely upon the silk shirt waist for the only bit of brightness about the dress.

An odd finish given to mutton-leg and other sleeves that are tight from elbow to wrist is very pretty, and has the advantage also of making the hand look smaller. The sleeve is cut so that at the edge of the wrist it expands like the calyx of a flower. This expanded part is finished in many ways—lined with a pretty contrasting color in silk, filled in with a lace frill, accordion plaited, braided, silk embroidered, or piped with satin or velvet.

The wide-spread fad of wearing small bonnets on the street during the winter and spring, has caused a loss of over a million dollars to the general millinery trade. A yard of ribbon or a yard of straw braid, a foot of wire, a half yard of fluted chiffon, a seventeen-cent buckle, a nineteen-cent aigrette, and a forty-nine-cent bunch of roses, and almost any woman can have an irreproachably constructed Napoleon or Dutch bonnet. The milliners are depending hopefully on their Summer trade to redeem the losses of Winter and Spring, as the picturesque but absurdly shaped and over-loaded big hats will require a master-touch to keep them from being ridiculous.

Golden yellow straw braids enter largely into the construction of the newest hats. Yellow crowns, narrow and high, with black rough braid brims, or black crowns with yellow brims, are trimmed with black ostrich tips, cream lace, steel or jet ornaments, and knots of flowers, such as yellow buttercups, yellow or red roses, and sprays of ivy or mignonette. Ivy is about the stiffest, ugliest trimming imaginable, but it happens to be all the rage just now.

The black and white hat is another striking combination, and deservedly popular. Softly fluted brims and Tam-o'-Shanter crowns are most becoming to the largest number of faces.

Jettied wings, dragonflies and butterflies promise to be all pervading for ornamenting large hats of gauzy materials.

The new laces vie in delicacy and beauty with the hand-made patterns, and Calais laces show dainty straggling line-threaded designs like those in medieval devices. Imitation Alencon in finest meshes is scarcely less beautiful than the real. Black silk Irish guipure will be used with a lavish hand. Rocco arabesque patterns in cream, ivory, and butter-colored laces will be extensively employed as a garniture for Spring and Summer silks, and sheer light woollens. Vandyke laces by the yard and choice Vandyke cape-collars will form elegant shoulder trimmings for stylish wraps.

One of the most interesting facts connected with the season's shopping is the inexpensive nature of Summer materials. The new piques, which are seen in a variety of dainty checks, will make extremely stylish gowns. A fawn and white pique check, trimmed with coarse cream lace and brown velvet ribbons, would make a very chic gown for early Summer. French percales in artistic designs are selling at 23 cents a yard. The dimities at 15 cents are fresh and pretty, while those for 30 cents a yard, scattered with Spring blossoms, are as fetching as a Summer silk. Flowered and satin striped challies can be bought for 25 cents a yard, and a new satin striped crepe suiting which comes in all the new colors sells for 15 cents a yard.

Pickle Spoons, Ice Cream Forks and Jelly Knives.

VERILY, fashion loves a change. No longer, do we eat ice cream with a spoon and help ourselves to pickles with a fork.

Pickle spoons as well as forks are shown among the later pieces of silver, and one of each in a case makes a charming gift. So many pickles of the most delicious sorts are in reality sauces that the spoon fills an essential need.

Ice cream forks are now made of gold, ornamented with enameling, and are pretty enough to make one forget their exorbitant price. Toast forks come in silver and are a convenient addition to the breakfast table. They have a short handle and the two prongs are very broad. They are just large enough to hold a piece of toast. A jelly knife is something new. It is a combination of bowl and blade, and makes the serving of jelly a pleasure.

Mother's Corner.

THE TONE OF VOICE.

It is not so much what you say,
As the manner in which you say it;
It is not so much the language you use,
As the tones in which you convey it.

"Come here!" I sharply said,
And the baby covered and wept;
"Come here!" I cooed, and he looked and smiled,
And straight to my lap he crept.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tones may pierce like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tones may break the heart.

For words but come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether you know it or not,
Whether you mean or care,
Gentleness, kindness, love, and hate,
Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.

—*Youth's Companion.*

How Milk May Be Sterilized.

THE conviction that milk should be sterilized for certain purposes is forcing itself more and more upon mothers and housekeepers every day. It is, however, one of those departures from conventional methods to which the great majority must be educated little by little. Many women laughed at the notion of boiling drinking water during sickly seasons who now would not think of using any other sort. Most of these were converted during the cholera scare. If now in like manner the laggards in the sterilizing movement could appreciate the dangers to be escaped by conversion to it, another big step forward in domestic sanitation will have been gained.

In New York City, sterilized milk is regularly left at houses where there are children or invalids, instead of the ordinary milk. Moreover, the Health Board has taken the matter in hand and looks after the welfare of those too poor or too ignorant to consider the question for themselves. Sterilized milk is sold all through the tenement districts and in the open squares where the very poor take their breathing spells, and many a puny baby has been strengthened, and many an half-fed working-girl and day laborer kept in fairly good health by the nourishing qualities of sterilized milk sold on the street corners.

It is an easy matter to sterilize the milk for family use.

Take a tin pail and have made for it a false bottom perforated with holes and having legs half an inch high to allow circulation of the water. The bottle of milk to be treated is set on this false bottom and the pail is filled with water until it reaches the level of the surface of the milk in the bottle. A hole may be punched in the cover of the bottle, in which a cork is inserted, and the thermometer is put through the cork so that the bulb dips into the milk, and the temperature can thus be watched without removing the cover. This water is then heated until the milk reaches a temperature of 155° Fahrenheit, when it is removed from the heat and allowed to cool gradually. A temperature of 150° maintained for half an hour is sufficient to destroy any germs likely to be present in the milk, and it is found in practice that raising the temperature to 155° and then allowing it to stand in the heated water until cool insures the proper temperature for the required time.

The Dressing of Small Daughters.

IT IS a much debated question among mothers who make a study of dress for themselves, as to whether it is wisest to train the small men and women to live up to ideal clothes, or to let them grow up in plain unobtrusive garments, untrammelled by the conventions of dress. Certain it is that the little girl will take on dainty airs in reflection of her pretty gowns; nothing teaches children to carry themselves well so surely as being dressed to the part they are wanted to play. But then again, vanity and self-respect are apt to become hopelessly intermingled. A great deal depends on the mothering the child receives along with its clothes, be they pretty or plain.

The general rule to be laid down, is something as follows: from birth to two years of age, white lawns, dimities, nainsooks and cambrics are used almost exclusively, although after eighteen months very light-colored gingham, daintily striped flannels and Henriettas are quite frequently worn. White gimpes are made of tucked, feather-stitched or lace-striped nainsook, and even for delicate children are sufficiently warm, if all-wool undergarments are used. Every mother should, by this time, understand the necessity of clothing the little ones in pure wool underwear. At two years of age the skirts begin to shorten, having up to this age reached to the instep, or barely escaped the ground. At three they reach quite to the knee, where they remain until the prospective woman has reached the mature age of nine; then they are lengthened an inch or so for each year, until, at fifteen, they are down to the boot tops.

An Ounce of Prevention

is cheaper than any quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics or sedatives. They are unnecessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will be if brought up on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Courtesy in the Home.

DO YOU know that we Americans are noted for being a rude race, pushing, scrambling, stalking ahead without so much as a by-your-leave to the stranger at the elbow. Of course if the one at the elbow is somebody we know, or somebody we think knows us, the situation is changed; we are on our pretty behaviour immediately; no more crowding-by or reaching over without a "pardon me," "so sorry to disturb you," etc., etc. O, we know what is polite and proper! Why don't we do as well as we know? Look for the answer in the little family circle you know the most about. The children of to-day will by-and-by develop into larger editions of what they now are; outgrowing some things, perhaps, but with an outgrowing that really means an *in-growing* or covering over of personal traits. The man who covers over selfishness and rudeness with a veneer of politeness on special occasions, is pretty apt to have had a mother who brought him up something in this fashion:

"Now, Johnny, Mr. and Mrs. Blank are coming to tea, and if you slam through the house and cut up at the table like you usually do, I'll punish you severely after they are gone—as sure as your name is John Robinson. I want you to act as if you had some manners."

Or, "You may go over to Mrs. Smith's, but be sure you wipe your feet, and say 'yes, ma'am' and 'no, ma'am' when she speaks to you. And don't handle things. Now, mind what I tell you!"

Doesn't this speak whole volumes for the home training Johnny doesn't get, and for the polite veneer that he does acquire as he goes through life?

Men are the exact reflection of their mothers and sisters and wives. Through the history of the men of the past we have accurate knowledge of the character of the women of that time. As it is impossible for the fountain to rise higher than its source, so is it impossible for men to rise higher than their mothers, wives and sisters.

It may seem a very simple thing, but the habitual, innate grace and politeness and gentleness of speech which distinguished the women of the chivalric age are now almost wholly unknown. When women talk of the decay of chivalry in man, they forget that men are what women make them, while they are still in the malleable age.

Then, here is another sort of example, yet still treating of the courtesy due from mother to child.

In the parlor of a summer hotel the other day I saw a timid little girl of five years creep up to the chair of a lady who, loving children cordially, said, in that unmistakable tone of encouragement which goes straight to the childish heart, "Come, Toddlkins, jump up here into my lap!"

The mother of the child, sitting near with her fancywork, remarked, without looking up: "She gets to be a dreadful bore after a while. Don't hesitate to push her off when you get tired!"

If that girl should make the same remark about her mother twenty years from now, she would incur the censure of the world as an undutiful and brutally inconsiderate daughter; but would it not be the natural outcome of such a training? A child is a composite photograph, and will surely represent every shadow passing before the sensitive plate of its mind. If you would have your children courteous, you must treat them with courtesy, and insist upon their being uniformly polite, not spasmodically so.

An Educational Scrap Book.

ONE mother has introduced a new occupation for her children. This is the construction of a scrap book of noted people of the day. Each has a page on which a newspaper picture is pasted at the top. Beneath this photograph the child writes when the person was born, the briefest account of his or her life, up to date and possibly the time of death. Among the fast-growing list are the Russian royalties, the little King of Spain, the Queen of Holland, Dr. Holmes, Robert Louis Stevenson, ex-President Carnot, the Emperor of Germany and his children, etc. Another mother has varied this idea for her own family of bright little ones. She has set them to work collecting for a scrapbook all the pictures they can find of royalty. The result is very interesting. There are, of course, those from Russia, the cunning pictures of the German princes, the youthful rulers of Spain and Holland and several among the English family.

Shoeing the Baby.

THE sole of a baby's bare foot is more or less wedge-shaped, broadest at the toes and narrowing toward the heel. A shoe made on nature's plan should conform, in a general way at least, to the shape of the foot, being neither too loose nor too tight. The toes of a little child, instead of being cramped together, should have room to spread out, and mothers should see that the baby's shoes are made on this plan. The shoe should also be a trifle longer than the foot, allowing room for growth and motion.

Of late years the idea of putting moccasins on the baby's feet has grown in favor; and there is much to commend it. Any really soft leather will suffice, though chamois is the most popular.

If made to lace well up above the ankle, the moccasins will stay on the active little feet much better.

DRESSMAKING MADE SIMPLE BY THE McCALL COMPANY'S PATTERNS.

DRESSMAKING becomes a pleasure with the aid of the McCall Company's Celebrated Patterns. They are cut in many sizes, and are put together with the greatest possible ease. To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where returns are allowed trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. The sleeve and skirt can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. Each piece of the pattern is so marked and described that one can easily tell how to put them together. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Never have a seam in the front of any skirt. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.

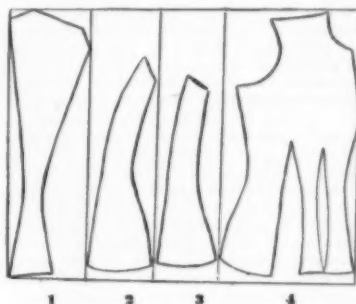
If these directions are carefully carried out a handsome and perfect fitting garment will be the result.

To measure for a lady's basque or any garment requiring a bust measure, put the tape measure over the largest part of the bust, raising it a little over the shoulder blades.

To measure for a lady's skirt, put the measure around the waist over the dress.

To measure for a boy's coat or vest, put the measure around the body underneath the arms, drawing it closely. It is well in ordering for a boy to give the age also.

To measure for a boy's trousers, put the measure around the body over the trousers at the waist.



The above illustration of a Basque shows how to place The McCall Pattern on the material. No. 1 indicates the back piece, 2 is the side-back, 3 under-arm piece and 4 is the front. In cutting the material follow the lines of the pattern, allowing for seams.



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IN THE SEWING ROOM.

The Summer Boy.

WE ARE always hearing about the Summer girl, but somehow no one seems to give much thought to the Summer boy—except his mother and the clothier. The mother thinks about him long and earnestly; she wonders how Summer boys ought to be clothed, and she wonders how she is going to keep this particular one cool and clean and comfortable; she also wonders how she is going to keep his shoes and stockings on him.

The best solution to the shoe and stocking puzzle, is to buy him a pair of baseball shoes; if he has those, you may be sure that they will be about the first things to go on in the morning and the last to come off at night.

But about the clothes: the clothier is giving more thought to that than you are. Take Willoughby, Hill & Co. of Chicago, for instance. They have dressed the boys of Chicago for over a quarter of a century, and they are thoroughly posted on what a boy needs from his hat to his shoes. Send to them for one of their catalogues, and see if it is not a guide and a familiar friend.

They have a special mail order department, and with our wonderful mail and express facilities, Chicago is in reality no farther away than your next town. Address Willoughby, Hill & Co., Clark and Madison Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Making a Shirt.

IT MAY be of interest to know the exact number of stitches contained in a shirt, according to the list of their position, as given by a shirt-maker.

	Stitches.
Stitching the collar, four rows.....	3,000
Sewing the ends.....	500
Buttonholes and sewing on buttons.....	500
Sewing the collar and gathering the neck.....	1,204
Stitching waistbands.....	1,228
Sewing the ends.....	68
Buttonholes.....	148
Hemming the slits.....	264
Gathering the sleeves.....	840
Setting on wristbands.....	1,468
Stitching on shoulder straps, 3 rows.....	1,880
Hemming the bosom.....	393
Sewing the sleeves.....	2,544
Setting in sleeves and gussets.....	3,050
Tapping the sleeves.....	1,526
Sewing the seams.....	848
Setting side gussets in.....	424
Hemming the bottom.....	1,104
Total.....	20,999

"Menders and Mending."

THERE is an association in London under this title which has a double object in view. It provides on one hand, remunerative employment to distressed ladies proficient in plain needlework only; whilst, on the other hand, it comes by this means to the rescue of those who are unable to attend to the mending of their family. The Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lady George Hamilton, and several other great ladies take the greatest interest in this practical project, and are anxious to let it be well known that they number amongst the staff good hand and machine knitters, able and willing to refect socks and stockings; whilst others are ready to undertake by contract, on very moderate terms, the care of the wardrobes of bachelors, boarding schools, and families. Undeniable references are insisted upon from all members, whose names are inserted on the register at a yearly cost of one shilling, and who are ready to execute any darning or repairing at their own home or at employer's residence.

A similar society under the name of the Lady Menders' Registry has already been in existence for several years in Dublin. The Hon. Secretary makes it a point to only recommend workers of whose skill and reliability she has a personal knowledge, and, moreover, always keeps specimens of their particular handcraft. Employers are asked to pay sixpence for first inquiry and one shilling when suited, to defray all expenses of postage, etc. It would be interesting to know whether such a useful plan meets with the favor it deserves from employers, and if many ladies who are thrown upon their own resources without any definite accomplishment, are anxious to get an honest if modest livelihood by applying themselves regularly to an occupation considered by some a perfect drudgery notwithstanding that after all no mean capacity is required in the clever repairing and renovating of clothes.

Remember.

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That we also offer premiums for several new subscribers, and that we will send you our 32-page Premium Catalogue on application.

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On the Binding of a Skirt.

ONE of the mistakes of a shiftless sewer, is the assumption that because it doesn't show, any sort of binding, put on in any sort of fashion, will do so long as it is velveteen. The truth of the matter is, on the binding of a skirt depends its wear to a considerable extent. A skirt with a puckered edge will wear off in spots, and a skirt with a frayed edge has outlived its usefulness, unless the edge can be renewed, which can be done by allowing the new velveteen to show half an inch.

Therefore, you want to start out by getting the best binding you can buy. Bias velveteen bindings are full of snares and delusions; poor velveteen doesn't become good binding by being cut into strips. Examine the quality and be sure that it is cut on a perfect bias; if it is not on a true bias, it will wrinkle no matter how much care you take in putting it on.

The next step is to put it on properly. Much of the wear and neat finish of a bias velveteen binding is lost from the haphazard manner in which it is applied to the skirt.

The right side of the binding should be put next to the right side of the skirt, and a seam quarter of an inch deep taken after basting the velveteen smoothly upon the material.

Then turn the binding over on the wrong side of the skirt until the edges of both binding and skirt are even, baste the velveteen again, on the lower edge, and finally, hem down its upper edge. The edge of the binding should not show over an eighth of an inch on the right side.

Lastly, press the wrong side of the skirt edge, which is the right side of the velveteen, with a warm iron over a piece of crinoline. When the bastings are pulled out the binding will project the least trifle below the dress material and thoroughly protect the edge of the skirt.

The Plain Seam.

IN THESE days of advanced education, when one must have had manual training, and have learned how to whittle and how to model, even in the kindergarten; how to shape and design in the drift of later teaching; how to speak various languages, solve severe mathematical problems, play intricate sonatas, and do all that may become a woman wishing to be seen to be accomplished in the eye of the world—in these days that make sure of all this, some of the accomplishments whose value is felt only in the domestic circle are entirely neglected. It is more than likely that not one of the young women thus instructed could take a prize in a county fair for a patch viewlessly set in, or for darning so fine as to be an ornament instead of the repair of a blemish, as their great-aunts used to do; yet most of them can do the most wonderful embroidery in colored silks and gold and silver threads for table-scarfs and tray-cloths and the like.

These charming accomplishments of theirs are all very well and greatly to be desired; but they are as mere dust in the balance for usefulness and comfort at home if to them has not been added skill and practice in sewing a straight seam, in putting in a gusset, in making a button-hole, in tucking and felling and hem-stitching. In reality, the art of plain sewing—for even with tucking and inserting and edging the stitches are all those of plain sewing—is an absolutely necessary one at the present day for those who desire very nice under-clothes without paying an immoderate price for them. The sewing-machine has not been an invention of unmixed good, and much of the work it turns out is fragile, easily ripped, strung with loose ends, and without always nicely turned corners. When its work is entirely satisfactory it is expensive; and those who have a fancy for pretty underwear must either buy the expensive sort or import from Paris at about equal expense and with much more trouble, since every one has not friends abroad, and does not know how to find the best shops and needle-women there.

But if a girl has early found pleasure in her needle, and learned to sew without puckers, and with stitches so fine that one might think she stopped to count the threads taken if one did not see the swift motion of her hand and arm, then with a few easily obtained patterns she is capable of doing for herself all that the Parisian depots can furnish, and at about a quarter of the cost. She can use the machine, if she prefer, for long seams and hems, but she will find plenty of opportunity for the work of her own hand in the fine fells and tucks, and the letting in of laid-work and plaits and lace, and the setting on of falls and ruffles.

Every girl of nice instincts likes to be fresh and fine in her own room before her outside clothes are on, and when she is ready for the night; and there is so much pleasure and sense of safety felt when one sees a girl happy with her sewing, that usually every help is afforded her towards her task if she really desires it. Work that can be done at odd times, and that will supply her with pretty corset-covers, skirts, night-gowns, and wrappers at nothing but the first cost of the material, is worth doing; it is work that for a couple of dollars will give her a robe de nuit that would cost her eight or nine dollars if bought of like delicacy and niceness of manufacture; while skirts with deep insertings and ruffles, that would cost ten dollars, she can make for a quarter of the money. In fact, the girl who has learned to sew well, and who has a small allowance, can dress like a girl with four times the money if she chooses to spend her spare time with her needle and her pleasant thoughts.—Harper's Bazaar.

Yes,

There are many makes of perfume, and all of them have a more or less pleasant odor, but, if you wish those that are true to the fragrance of the flowers, and suited to a cultivated, refined taste,

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particulars.
H. A. GRIFF, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

An Item of Interest.

A SIZE in underwear is two inches; in a sock, an inch; in a collar, half an inch; in shoes, one-sixth of an inch; in trousers, one inch; in gloves, a quarter of an inch, and in hats, one-eighth of an inch.

To Test Black Silk.

SAYS an expert in dress goods, "to test whether black silk is heavily weighted, take a small sample of the fabric and burn it. If the silk is pure and has not been doctored, it will burn readily to a crisp brittle ash of a grey black color. If, however, the silk burns slowly and with difficulty, leaving a soft dusty ash or reddish brown color, it is proof that the silk is very inferior in quality."

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

OUR PRACTICAL PAGE



THE ANGELIC HUSBAND.

There are husbands who are pretty,
There are husbands who are witty,
There are husbands who in public are as smiling as
the morn;
There are husbands who are healthy,
There are famous ones and wealthy,
But the real angelic husband, well—he's never yet
been born.
Some for strength of love are noted,
Who are really so devoted,
That when'er their wives are absent they are lone-
some and forlorn;
And while now and then you'll find one
Who's a fairly good and kind one,
Yet the real angelic husband—oh, he's never yet
been born.
So the woman who is mated
To a man who may be rated
As "pretty fair," should cherish him forever and a
day.
For the real angelic creature,
Perfect, quite, in every feature—
He has never been discovered, and he won't be, so
they say. —T. B. Aldrich.

"A Art."

THE old colored "Aunt" whose word is
law in the kitchen of a certain lady in the
South, was in unusual good humor one day; for
the time being her attitude toward the world was
triumphant rather than militant, and the jangle
of her scolding no longer prevailed the house.
It was an opportunity not to be missed, and her
mistress, who for a week had vainly summoned
courage for the baking of a cake, now walked
into the kitchen with an attempt at boldness.
She fancied that she looked quite as if she owned
the premises, but in reality her smile was very
propitiatory as she remarked:

"Aunt Barb, I was going to ask you to make
one of your nice chocolate cakes to-day, but you
are so busy that perhaps it would be best for me
to just whip up a sponge cake while you finish
scrubbing the gallery."

"Well, now, Miss Nanny," said Aunt Barb
reassuringly, "pears like you knowed jes' what
was in my haid. I been a studyin' about sup-
ph, an' I sez to myself, 'I can't no ways git
roun' to bake no cake, I'll jes' see if Miss
Nanny don't want to stir up something.' T'aint
as if there was goin' to be company, noway."

Encouraged by such suavity, "Miss Nanny"
fell to measuring flour and sugar, separating
eggs, and beating the whites into a mould of
snowy foam. On the gallery outside, Aunt Barb
scrubbed vigorously, accompanying her work
with a mournful dirge about one bad boy Simon
who went fishing on Sunday and, after frying
and eating the fish, had the misfortune to burst.

"How white you are getting that floor, Aunt
Barb," said Miss Nanny, who was beginning to
weary of the moral lesson which Aunt Barb con-
veyed in a quavering sepulchral voice that
sounded as if it was produced by the most pain-
ful contraction of the diaphragm. "You scrub
better than lots of people with more strength."

Aunt Barb straightened up, caught unawares
by the bait of flattery.

"I scrubs cleaner 'n most folks, because I
knows more," she answered with pride. "I
w'n't nevah satisfied to jes' go long an' scrub
like most niggers, I knowed there must be a art
in scrubbin', an' I looked for it. You didn't
know there was a art in scrubbin' did you, Miss
Nanny?"

"Yes, I did," said Miss Nanny boldly. It
required courage to pretend to equal knowledge
with Aunt Barb, but the cake was almost ready
for the oven and the venture was tempting.
"What is hit?" asked the old woman sharply.

"Oh, I don't know what it is," cried Miss
Nanny hastily, remembering how easily sponge
cake burns and that she wanted Aunt Barb to
watch the baking. "I don't know what it is,
but I know you must have one, or you couldn't
get your floors so white. Don't you scrub cross-
wise of the board, and brush off the water
length-wise?"

"That's hit, that's hit," cried the old woman,
delightedly. "I reckon you've watched me. I
didn't know anybody knowed about scrubbin'
cross-ways but me. Plenty of hot water an'
soap, an' elbow grease, but scrubbin' cross-ways
is the art. One time a woman seed me doin' hit,
an' axed me what I did it cross-ways fur. I
said, 'Because I have a art in scrubbin'.'—Shall
I watch your cake for you, Miss Nanny? I de-
clar' that good-fer-nothin' lazy little nigger haint
brought no wood fit fur bakin'. I'll have to git
a turn myself. I'd jes' like to git him by the
scruff of the neck an'—"

"I would like you to bake it for me, Aunt
Barb," cried Miss Nanny, escaping to wait for
another season of calm in which to glean more
knowledge of "art."

And Aunt Barb went on her tuneful way,
interrupting herself occasionally with a chuckle
and a wise shake of her knobby head as she
audibly commented on the necessity of "hot
water an' soap, an' elbow grease, an' good, clean
rinsin' water," but most of all of a knowledge of
the "art of scrubbin'." MARY T. EARLE.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed
in his hands by an East India missionary the for-
mula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy
and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis,
Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections,
also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility
and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its won-
derful curative powers in thousands of cases, and
desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free
of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German,
French or English, with full directions for preparing
and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp,
naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 520 Powers' Block,
Rochester, N. Y.

In Strawberry Season.

EVERY housekeeper has a pet receipt for
strawberry shortcake and she doesn't need
anyone to tell her how to make preserves and
jam, but she is usually glad to learn of a new
and dainty way of serving the luscious fruit as a
surprise, or for "company" teas. Here are two
appetizing deserts:

Frozen Strawberries.—Take two quarts of
fresh strawberries one pint of sugar and a quart
of water. Boil the water and sugar together
half an hour, to get a good syrup; then add the
strawberries and cook a few minutes longer.
Let this cool and then freeze in the ice-cream
freezer; when frozen add a pint of whipped
cream.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream.—One quart of
strawberries, one pint of cream, one large cupful
of sugar, half a cup of boiling water, half a cup
of cold water. Soak half of a package of gela-
tine two hours in the cold water. Mash the ber-
ries and sugar together and let them stand one
hour. Whip the cream to a froth. Strain the
juice from the berries, pressing through as much
as possible without the seeds. Pour the hot
water on the gelatine, and when dissolved,
strain it into the strawberry juice. Place the
dish holding it (preferably a tin dish) in a pan of
ice water and beat until it is as thick and as soft
as custard, then stir in the whipped cream.
When this is well mixed, turn into a mould and
set away to harden. It should make nearly two
quarts. Serve with whipped cream heaped
around it.

Cleaning Cotton Fabrics.

FRENCH sateens will clean beautifully by
putting them in a lather of lukewarm soap-
suds in which there has been a cupful of salt
dissolved; rinse in water also having salt in it;
dip in very thin starch and roll up in a clean
sheet; in two hours iron on the wrong side.

A tablespoonful of sal-soda in a gallon of cold
rinsing-water will brighten blue and purple
lawn, while a teaspoonful of vinegar to a gallon
of water will improve green and pink shades.

Clean black and navy-blue lawns and batistes
by washing in hot suds containing a cupful of
salt; rinse in very blue water and dry in the
shade; then dip in very blue and thin starch,
and when nearly dry, iron with a moderately
warm iron on the wrong side.

Your nice ginghams and percales should be
washed in moderately warm water, having salt
in it to "set" the colors. Dry them in the
shade, and use very thin, warm—not cold—
starch; iron on the wrong side with a medium
warm iron. Do not soak them over night.

Remove scorch stains from your summer mus-
lins by soaking the cloth in lukewarm water,
squeezing lemon-juice over it and sprinkling a
little salt also on the stain; then bleach in the
sun.

Remove coffee stains from a white dress with
the yolk of an egg mixed with twenty drops of
glycerine; wash off with warm water and iron
on the wrong side.

In washing very fine muslins, they should be
soaked in tepid water in which borax has been
dissolved, one tablespoonful of borax to a gallon
of water being sufficient. After half an hour
they can be rubbed gently in soapsuds made of
fine white curd soap, and boiling water then
poured over them and left to cool. They should
be well rinsed and squeezed rather than wrung
out.

Another way to set colors where there is much
pink, purple, lavender or green in the goods is
to soak it in strong cold alum water a few min-
utes before washing. For red, yellow or brown
use about one ounce of sugar of lead to a gallon
of water.

Geraniums Disliked by Flies.

HERE is an interesting item for the house-
wife who is troubled with the flies in spite
of screens and periodical darkness. They do
say that the fragrant geranium—the old-fash-
ioned rose geranium beloved by our grand-
mothers—keeps flies away. A moderate sized
geranium of this variety is said to be so disa-
greeable to flies that they avoid its neighbor-
hood, and two or three of those plants in a room
will drive them out altogether.

Brown Betty.

THIS pudding is a prime favorite with the
younger members of the family. To each
cupful of finely chopped sour apples add a cupful
of fine bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of
sugar, a little cinnamon, grated lemon rind or
nutmeg and a tablespoonful of butter. Spread
the apples upon the bottom of a buttered pud-
ding dish, then a little sugar and flavoring and a
few bits of butter; then bread crumbs, then
apples again, and so on until all is used, crumbs
being placed on top. If the apples are not juicy,
add three tablespoonfuls of water. Cover the
dish, and bake three-quarters of an hour; then
uncover and bake fifteen minutes longer and
send to table in the same dish. This is also
called "scalloped apple."

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE



AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST
INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Course of an experiment, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the
back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We
purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances,
and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with
the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever
to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such won-
derful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently;
the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on the neck may require two or more applications before all the
roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury
or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL WHO HAVE TESTED ITS MERITS—USED BY PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT.—
Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a precious boon in MODENE, which does
away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future
growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons
who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use MODENE to destroy its growth. MODENE sent by
mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00
per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence answered gratis.
Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.)

LOCAL AND MODENE MFG CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A. CUT THIS OUT
GENERAL AGENTS } Manufacturers of high grade hair preparations. } AS IT MAY NOT
Appear your letter or any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. } APPEAR AGAIN
We offer \$1,000 for failure or the slightest injury. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.



The Greatest Invention of the Century for Woman's Comfort.

SOUTHALL'S
"SANITARY TOWELS"

Antiseptic, Absorbent and of Downy Softness.

Entirely Superseding the Old Fashioned Diaper.

SOLD AT COST OF WASHING ONLY.

Southall's "Sanitary Towels" can be obtained in most of the
leading Dry Goods Stores (Corset, Ladies' Underwear or Notion
Dep't.) If your Dry Goods House does not keep them, they can
obtain them for you by addressing

MANAGERESS, 364 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Patentees and Manufacturers, SOUTHALL BROS., & BARCLAY, Birmingham, England.

LADIES. If you have superfluous

HAIR ON THE FACE

send for new information how to remove it easily
and effectually without chemicals or instruments.
Correspondence confidential in plain sealed envelope
Mrs. M. N. FERRY, box 93, Oak Park, Ill.

Say you saw this in THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

REMOVED in 2 days. BLACK
HEADS in 4 days. Skin left soft,
clear and healthy. Send 10c. (silver)
for powder. MCINTYRE & CO., Box 135 G, CLEVELAND, O.



EVERY LADY WANTS OUR

STOVE-POLISHING MITTEN.

Will polish a stove better than any-
thing on earth, and keep your hands
clean at the same time. Ladies buy it
at sight. They all want it. Big
Profitable Agents. Sample Mitten
and Dealer by mail, 30 cts. We also send
Ladies' Magazine Free 3 months with each order.
SOCIAL VISITOR CO., Box 5139, Boston, Mass.

HYPNOTISM. ITS USES AND ABUSES.
The science easily acquired by any-
one. Illustrated book, 83. 100 page pamphlet, 25c. Dr.
ANDERSON, Q. F. 6, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The immense demand for Fibre Chamois this
Spring has caused many worthless imitations to be
placed upon the market; therefore it has become
necessary for the protection of the public to caution
them in buying to look at the material and see that
it is stamped

Fibre Chamois.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

or you will be obliged to make your dress over.

Puffed sleeves and skirts lined with Fibre Chamois
will not wilt or lose their shape.

Fibre Chamois is unaffected by dampness.

COMES IN THREE WEIGHTS:

No. 10, Light.—No. 20, Medium.—No. 30, Heavy.

COLORS:

Ecu, Brown, Slate, Black.

At All Lining Counters.

FERRIS' GOOD SENSE

Modern ideas of healthful dress are perfected in this Corset Waist. For sale by all leading retailers.

Children's, 25c. to 75c. Misses', 50c. to \$1.00. Ladies', \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Corset Waist

Quality, Workmanship,
and Shapes Unequaled.Worn by over a million
Mothers, Misses, and Children.

ARMORSIDE CORSET

THE GREATEST
INVENTION OF
THE CENTURY.

Never Breaks Down
on the Sides



If not in stock at your retailers, send \$1.00 for a Corset, free by mail, to

FITZPATRICK & SOMERS,

85 Leonard St., N. Y.

FAT or THIN

HELLO HELLO!

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

If too fat, you can get

thin easily, by using

Obesity Fruit Salts.

Price \$1 by mail. If you

are too thin, use our

Fat-ten-u Food Tablets.

Price \$1 post-paid. Book

free. LOHING & CO.

42 W. 22d St., Parlor 4, New York.

3 Hamilton Place, Parlor 6, Boston.

115 State St., Parlor F, Chicago.

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

This Ladies' Solid French Donagola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, or Money Order, for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50.

We make this boot ourselves, therefore we guarantee the style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opens Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8, and half sizes. Send your size; we will fit you. Price, Cat. FREE. Est'd 1880. Capital, \$1,000,000. DEXTER SHOE CO., Order Clerk, Boston, Mass.

General or local Agents, \$75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, soiled hands or clothing. No broken dishes, no noise. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

Stamping Outlets, 91 patterns, including outline designs 3 x 7 inches, conventional designs 4 inches square, patterns for painting and embroidery 8 and 10 inches high, 2 alphabets, 1 large forget-me-not pattern, and many others very desirable. All this and a 3 month's trial subscription to THE HOME, a 16-page family story paper, containing fashions and fancy work, illustrated, sent for only 10 cts. Address: The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

"PERFECTION" DYES.

Guaranteed fast and brilliant. To enable you to try them we will send six packages of any colors you name for 4c. Single package, 10c. New sample cards and catalogue sent FREE. W. CUSHING & CO., Box 7, Foxcroft, Me.

FREE. SUPERB FORM, LOVELY COMPLEXION, PERFECT HEALTH.

These are my portraits, and on account of the fraudulent air pumps, "wonders," etc., offered for development, I will tell any lady FREE what I used to secure these changes. HEALTH (cure of that "tired" feeling and all female diseases) SUPERB FORM, BRILLIANT EYES and perfectly pure COMPLEXION assured. Send me sealed letter. Address: ELLA M. DENT, STATOY, San Francisco, Cal.

PLAYS. Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Pub. Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM. Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

FREE. MAGIC SKIN CURE for Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, etc. Sample FREE. The Toilet Specialty Co., Newark, N. J.

LADIES. Mail Co. stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust 3 inches, by using "Emma" Bust Developer. Guaranteed. 14 page illustrated catalogue for 6 cts. Address: BAMA TOLLEY BAZAR, 214 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS. Mention this paper.

BASE BALL. HOW TO PLAY IT. A Great Book, contains all the rules; also the secret of pitching, curved balls, and to bat successfully. Rules for Football and Tennis. Every player should have it. Entirely new and handsomely illustrated. This Great Book Free to any one sending us 10 cts to pay postage. Also Catalogue Guns, Tennis, Musical Instruments, Magic Tricks. \$11 for 10c. Order quick. For \$1.25 we will send Our Base Ball Outfit, consisting of 9 Caps, 3 Balls, 1 Ball, 1 Bat. BATES SPORTING CO., 100 High St., Boston, Mass.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR. BRUCELINE, the only genuine remedy for restoring gray hair to its natural color; no dye and harmless. Thousands of testimonials. \$1.00 per bottle. Druggists, or BRUCELINE Co., 277 6th Ave., N. Y. Treatise on the hair sent on application, FREE.

WONDER CABINET FREE. Missing Link Puzzle, Devil's Bottle, Pocket Camera, Latest Wire Puzzle, Spanish Flange, Book of Slights of Hand, Total Value 60c. Sent free with insurance catalogue of 1000 Bargains for 1c. For terms, INDEPENDENT & BROS., 46 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

PLAYS. Dialogues, Speakers, Wigs, and Masquerade goods. Catalogue free. G. H. W. BATES, Boston, Mass.

Publisher's Column.

THE APRIL PRIZE OFFER.

OFFER No. 2 in the April number, in which we offered Ten Dollars in Gold to the subscriber who sent us the best scheme or plan for a contest that will interest the greatest number of ladies and attract the greatest number of contestants, and which we were compelled to hold over one month to give all an equal chance, has been awarded to

MRS. JOSEPH EDWARD ALLEN,
Medfield, Mass.

We believe that the plan proposed will interest every woman, married or single, in the country and we are going to get a good ready and carry it out in a way that has never before been attempted. In order to do this, we will delay announcing the plan until our September issue. In that, we will give the fullest details and particulars, and if you are wide-awake, you will make a little note of this coming opportunity and remind yourself to remember and watch for the September number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. You may need your friends to help you—not only to watch for the paper—but to assist you in winning the prize after it is offered.

Remember, the September number, of THE QUEEN OF FASHION!

Ladies, I do not believe that you quite understood what was asked for last month in the way of kitchen descriptions. Most of the letters received are simply outlines of the placing of the ordinary kitchen furniture and do not in any way reply to this paragraph:

"Have you reduced your kitchen routine to a practical working basis, accomplishing the best results with the least expenditure of money, time and strength? If so, tell us how you went about it."

Now, you see, that while the arrangement of the kitchen is an all-important item, there are certain details of the economy of money, time and strength that are worth knowing about, and then there are suggestions and plans for the making of the kitchen as cheery a room as there is in the house. These practical suggestions from women who know how to work to the best advantage, will be of great value to the women who have not made a study of kitchen-work as a science. Let us have your letters on this subject, while you have in mind just what is wanted, and the best of them will be published on "The Practical Page" of the July number.

OFFER No. 3 (continued).—Here is an opportunity of securing Ten or Five Dollars in Gold, and there is no canvassing about it either. Simply send us, in carefully prepared lists, written in ink, containing the correct names and full addresses of those you think would be likely to subscribe to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. We will send sample copies of THE QUEEN OF FASHION to each one. To the person from whose list of names we obtain the most subscribers, we will send a check for Ten Dollars. To the one whose list brings in the second greatest number of subscribers, we will send a check for Five Dollars. But remember that, before sending in the lists of names, you must be or become a subscriber.

Be careful to send only the names of such people as you think would be quite inclined to subscribe for such a journal as THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Should you send a lot of names of those, who it is barely possible will subscribe, you are likely to delay your chances of securing the prize while some one with a good list gets in ahead of you.

This is not canvassing. All you have to do is to make out a carefully written list and send us. Each contestant will have a perfectly fair chance with the others, as sample copies will be sent to the names of every contestant where the addresses are sufficiently legible and correct. We shall keep a separate record of every list and know just how many subscribers come from them.

The sooner we get your lists, the sooner the sample copies will be sent out and the returns come in, and the prizes be awarded.

In making out these lists, begin them with:

"Sent by....."

filling in the blank spaces with your own name and address.

"THE QUEEN OF FASHION is the best fashion paper for the money that we have ever subscribed for."

All the patterns have given perfect satisfaction.

Yours truly,
S. CASE,
New Britain, Ct."

"I consider your patterns superior to any I have ever used. They are equally good for children and grown people, perfect in every respect, and if properly used will always give complete satisfaction."

Yours very truly,
(MRS.) A. E. WILKINSON,
Hastings, Neb."

"I think THE QUEEN OF FASHION is an excellent fashion journal for the money. As for your patterns they are perfect. I have used them with the best of success."

(MRS.) L. HAGER,
Elmira, N. Y."

Our Puzzle Corner.

A NUMBER of subscribers writing us recently, have incidentally mentioned that they would like to see a puzzle-corner in THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Accordingly we have made room for one, and hope you will find it sufficiently entertaining and profitable to make it worth while keeping up.

1.

ANAGRAM.

In the city, in the country
Its strains are often heard;
And the dear, old "cart-horse"
Can rival any bird.

2.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

What mountain in the United States should a lady never put her foot upon?

3.

SQUARE.

1. A round body. 2. A thin plate of anything. 3. The last letter of the Greek alphabet. 4. Produced. 5. To exalt.

4.

CURTAINMENT.

1. Forcible. 2. Concentrated force. 3. A grave. 4. Confusedly mixed.

5.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The answer composed of 27 letters is a familiar quotation:

1, 4, 9, 7, 13, 6, 12, 18, believing.
2, 5, 23, 18, 25, 26, birth.
7, 3, 24, 27, 16, a number.
8, 17, 17, 10, evil.
15, 14, 16, 1, a part of the body.
20, 19, 21, 22, contended.

6.

PUZZLE.

(A familiar maxim.)

.....

7.

PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA.

1 is often silent. 1, 2 halloo! 1, 2, 3 is an abbreviation. 1, 2, 3, 4 is a stone of a fine grit. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 is its plural. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is suitable. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 is justice.

For each of the first three correct solutions received of the above seven puzzles, a set of fashionably dressed paper dolls will be sent by mail.

All letters regarding puzzles, should be addressed to

"THE PUZZLE CORNER,"
QUEEN OF FASHION,
46 East 14th Street,
New York City.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

The times are hard, but there always seems to be opportunities for those who are willing to work. In the past month I have made \$75 above all expenses, selling Climax Dish Washers, and have attended to my regular business besides. I never saw anything that gave as general satisfaction. One should not complain where they can make over \$9 a day, right at home. I have not canvassed any, so anxious are people for Climax Dish Washers, that they send after them; any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am doing, for any one can sell what everyone wants to buy. I think we should inform each other through the newspapers of opportunities like this, as there are many willing to work if they knew of an opening. For full particulars, address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. After you have tried the business a week, publish the results for the benefit of others.

Your Face and Hands.

All discolorations and skin eruptions quickly removed by the use of Dr. Pitkin's External for cleaning the Skin. Produces a clear, beautiful complexion. Price \$1.00. Doctor Pitkin's Soap. Pure, softening and healing to hands and face; brightens and clears the skin; a toilet luxury. 25 cents.

The largest establishment in the world founded by a regular physician for the treatment of superfluous hair, moles, red veins, warts, wrinkles, birthmarks, projecting ears, lily-shaped noses, and all facial blemishes and skin diseases. Remedies sent to all parts of the world. Consultation in person or by letter free. Dr. Pitkin's book, "Practical Notes on the Skin and Complexion," sent for 15 cents. Call or address

LEONARD F. PITKIN, M. D.,
Pitkin Institute of Dermatology,
853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St., New York City, N. Y.

This Is What We Call Encouraging.

"To THE McCALL Co., New York.

Enclosed you will find 50 cts. for a renewal of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. I consider it a great help, both to those who make and those who do not make their own clothes, with patterns and ideas. Your patterns give complete satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

(MRS.) H. S. BROWN,
Worcester, Mass."

"To THE McCALL Co., New York.

With the use of your patterns I am able to do my dressmaking alone. Before I began using them I had to have aid about everything. They are perfect fitting and I call them the best of any I have ever used.

I have taken your paper for two years and like it very much in every respect and shall renew my subscription when it expires.

Respectfully yours,

(MRS.) F. A. PRESCOTT,
Winchester, N. H."

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away
is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

There is Only ONE

Soapine

WHALE Kendall Mfg. Co.'s Trade Mark.
On Every Package. Established 1827. Providence, R. I.

THE Monarch

LIGHT, STRONG, SPEEDY, HANDSOME.

FOUR MODELS. \$85. \$100.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,
Lake and Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN WAREHOUSE: 79 Rensselaer St., New York, THE C. F. GUYON CO., Managers.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

News Notes.

BARNUM & BAILEY have introduced a woman clown as a new feature for this season's circus. It is not a particularly amusing feature, but it is important enough to give women something to think about. Men have for years excited mirth by clownishly burlesquing women, but that a woman should take pride in doing it, suggests the need of women doing a little home missionary work among themselves.

THE Philadelphia Acorn Club is an organization of women for social intercourse. It is not a club with a mission. It has a club house of its own, with a library, parlors, a cafe and sleeping rooms, and its members pay dues of \$25 a year each. It is managed in the same way as are clubs for men, and its finances are said to be in a flourishing condition.

IN NEVADA the women want to be soldiers and are asking the Legislature to grant them permission to form a woman's militia. All Europe repudiates the theory that woman is inferior in physical strength to man, as the women are the real agriculturists of European countries. In Germany 100 women have been seen at work under a male boss in a beet field, while the men soldiers idled about the country.

NEW YORK State has a surprising excess of women, and the census reveals some curious facts about its distribution. New York city has 20,000 of them; Brooklyn, 17,000; Albany, 5,500; Troy, 5,000; Utica, 3,000; Rochester, 4,000; Syracuse, 1,100. They are all, practically, in the larger cities of the state, the one exception being Buffalo, which has 4,000 more men than women.

ACCORDING to recent statistics there are about 2,000 women in this country who are practicing medicine. Of these only 130 are homeopaths. Most of these medical women are ordinary practitioners; there are, however, 70 hospital physicians or surgeons, 95 professors in the schools, 610 specialists for the diseases of women, 70 alienists, 65 orthopedists, 40 oculists and aurists, and finally, 30 electro-theraputists. There are ten medical schools devoted exclusively to the training of women.

WOMEN certainly are getting shoulder to shoulder with the men. In Holland, in that queer land of dykes and dams, one frequently sees sturdy watchwomen guarding the railway crossings and waving the signal instead of men. One of the oddest occupations for women is that of street car conductor, which is universal in Chili. In that country men are employed in what we consider solely women's sphere and hire out as chambermaids, cooks, housemaids, dishwashers and caretakers, while the women of ability are employed as hotel clerks, postoffice clerks and managers of large mercantile establishments.

It is distressing to learn of the inevitable loss of life of girls who are employed in the porcelain works, where the beautiful Limoges ware is manufactured. During the past year, according to the Paris *Figaro*, twenty-two young girls died, who were employed in transferring colors upon the design impressed on the moist dishes. This is done with little wads of cotton, and the dyes being mostly in powdered form, are easily taken up and inhaled with the breath. Yellow, red and brown dyes are particularly injurious. To prevent the disease the girls are supplied with protective wire masks and plenty of milk, with what success is shown by the mortality as stated above. *Le Figaro* demands an investigation by the authorities, and is strongly seconded by public opinion.

The Limoges workers' doom is no more certain than that of arsenical poison of our own artificial flower workers, however.

A Tuscan Girl's Dower.

A TUSCAN girl is always allowed a certain time per week to work for her dower, and generally brings her husband a bed, with two or more pairs of linen sheets, and a wadded coverlet, a chest (cassone), and from \$50 to \$125 in money.

She has usually a good stock of body linen, two winter working dresses, several cotton ones for summer, and at least one holiday dress, besides her black silk wedding gown.

Every peasant girl has earrings and a necklace of several rows of irregularly-shaped pearls or red coral. The richer ones have a gold chain and watch.

Before the marriage a valuer (stimatore) is called in, who makes out a list of her possessions on stamped paper, which is given to the headman of her future husband's family. Should she be left a childless widow he returns the dower and she generally leaves the house.

Good News for Asthmatics.

We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free, by addressing a postal card to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are sending out large trial cases free by mail, to sufferers.

How Women Work.

IT WILL occur to impartial observers that if women are not as persistent in business as men it is because they regard business as a possible stepping stone to something better and higher, while to a man it is the end and aim of existence. A man starts in life as lawyer, merchant, doctor, architect, clerk or what not; if he be a serious person all his soul is concentrated on the effort to succeed in his calling, and social life, political ambition, even love, are side issues, because he sees no hope for future ease and comfort except by means of that calling. A woman, on the other hand, has always two strings to her bow. Success in the employment she has adopted means steady employment at remunerative pay, which probably increases with the years, but, until she grows too old to consider matrimony among the possibilities of life, she never loses sight of the chance that a man may pass her way whom she could love and who could make her a happy wife. Thus with her there is no concentration of potential energy on a single object, but always a withholding from her labors of a reserve force which is only called into play when the man appears on the horizon. There are women whose toil is at least as unceasing as that of men—wives who get up early to light the fire and cook breakfast for themselves and their husbands, who dispatch the children to school with washed faces, hurry down to the desk where their business is conducted, toil over figures all day, and when night falls drag their weary selves home to cook the family dinner. Such women work harder than men and exhibit a persistency more enduring than the average man can boast of. But they are probably exceptions.

The average shop girl, saleswoman, milliner, typewriter, bookkeeper or cashier of the female sex is often lacking in concentration and absorbing devotion to her work. Other concerns flit across her mind like light clouds skimming the surface of her sky. She thinks of her dress, and whether she can afford a new hat; of a girl with whom she is intimate and whom she secretly hates; of a man whom she has met, of what he said and what he meant; of a party to which she has been invited and of the prospect of her having a good time there. For the moment these topics of thought divert her mind from the business in which she is engaged, and consume some share of her energy. A young man of the same age, unless he is a poor thing, never allows matters of the kind to intervene between him and his business; he is trained to consider them after business hours.

A Ballot-Box "For Ladies Only."

IN ONE or more electoral districts of London, the Returning Officer took it upon himself to ordain that women voters should deposit their ballots in a box reserved for "Ladies" and the secrecy which should prevail in ballot voting was gravely impaired. Thereupon an indignation meeting was held and the attention of Parliament called to the matter.

In Egypt.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THAT COUNTRY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

MRS. Sara Yorke Stevenson of Philadelphia, distinguished for her archaeological researches, delivered a lecture the other day on Egyptian women in olden times. "One of the most remarkable signs," said Mrs. Stevenson, "of the high degree of ethical development reached by the ancient Egyptians was the position occupied among them by women. There is every reason to believe that the Egyptian woman was from earliest times treated under the law as man's equal. It is not alone as a mother, daughter, sister or wife that women took rank in Egypt, but as a woman. At no time and nowhere else has the legal equality of woman been so broadly and so uncompromisingly recognized as in ancient Egypt. Woman's absolute liberty, legal equality and her control over the household was in striking contrast with her condition under the Greek and Roman law. Marriage in Egypt was a free act on the part of both contracting parties and based on love. Polygamy was practiced, but fidelity was recommended. Infidelity was punished as severely in the guilty man as in the married woman whose love he had won. One of Egypt's great sages warned men against flirting 2500 B. C. Woman in Egypt was free to inherit, to contract, to endow, to administer. She used these privileges to her own advantage on equal terms with men in making agreements.

"It may be broadly given as the fundamental basis of the Egyptian law that the wife was the legal equal of the husband, the daughter the legal equal of the son, the sister the legal equal of the brother. In marriage she preserved a perfect individuality. Her actions were unrestricted. At parties she mingled with the men. She sometimes was indiscreet in her potations, if we can believe an old Theban painting. After a time woman, perhaps because of the degeneracy of the Egyptians, took advantage of her situation. All this lasted until Greek influence prevailed. Under Philopater a great revolution was brought about in the Legislature concerning the Egyptian woman's rights, and they were woefully restricted—not without a loud protestation on their part."

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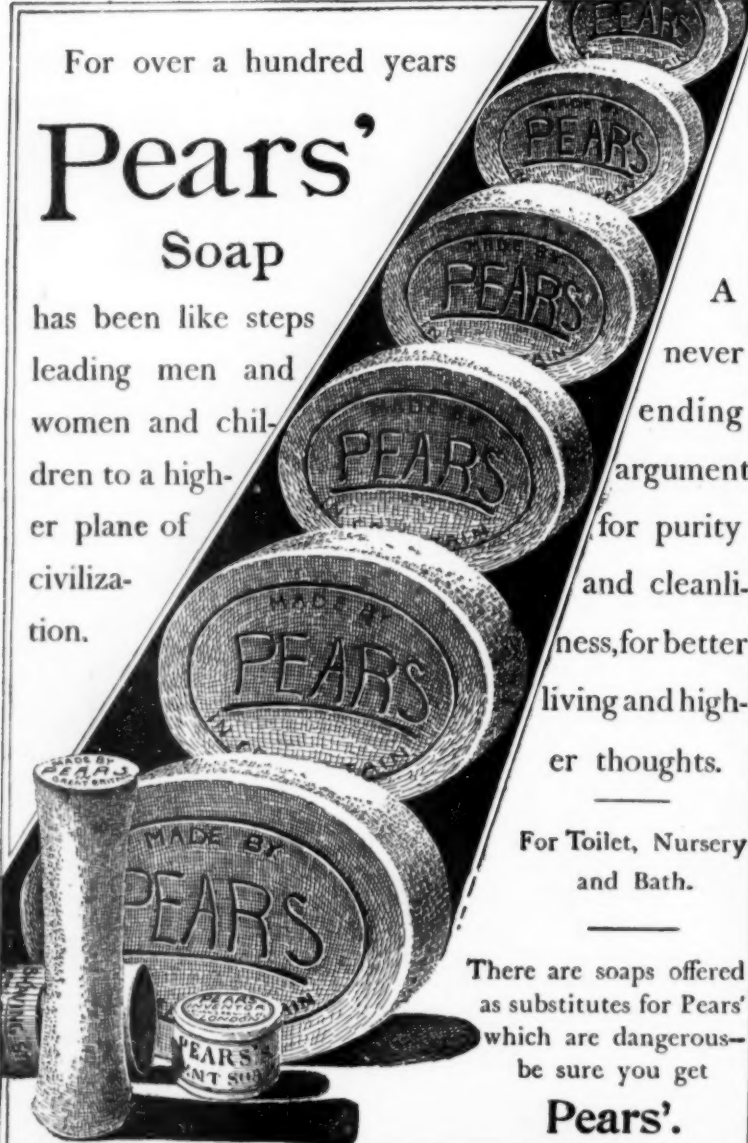
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